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ABSTRACT

This second year volume of a 3-year course in Chinese includes a textbook, vocabulary, and character lists. A student workbook has also been designed (see FL 002 777). The text provided dialogues and practice in vocabulary, translation, questions, writing, and language patterns. Ideas for homework are also included. The book is divided into lesson sections with reviews at the end of each section. For related documents in this series, see FL 002 773, FL 002 774, and FL 002 775. (VM)

ED057679

HIGH SCHOOL CHINESE

SECOND YEAR TEXT, VOCABULARY, AND CHARACTER LISTS

Isabella Y. Yen

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WASHINGTON FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAM

FL 002 776

Group I

Lesson 1

Dialogue:

Dean sān-ke yüèh-te shǔ-chià chiù-yào wán-le, hsüéh-hsiào mǎ-shàng chiù-yao k'āi-hsüéh-le.

Li wǒ chēn hsī-wang shǔ-chià tsài ch'áng ì-tiǎr.

Dean pù-kuǎn-tó-ch'áng, nǐ hái-shih chüéh-te pú-kòu ch'áng.

Li yéh-hsü nǐ tuì.

Dean t'ái-wān-te shǔ-chià yǔ tó-ch'áng ne?

Li ch'à-pu-tō liǎng-ke tō yüèh.

Dean t'ái-wān-te hsià-t'ien jè-pu-jè?

Li nà chēn-shih jè-chí-le.

Dean nèm-me nǐ-men hsüéh-sheng tōu kàn shém-me ne?

Li shuō-lai-huà-ch'áng, hsià-huí tsài kào-sung ni pa.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

k'āi-hsüéh	start school (after vacation)		
hsī-wang	wish, hope	yéh-hsü	maybe
ch'à-pu-tō	almost	jè	hot
hsià-huí	next time		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

shǔ-chià	summer vacation	ch'áng	long
shuō-lai-huà-ch'áng	It is a long story		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

pù-kuǎn-tó-ch'áng	no matter how long
chüéh-te	feel
kàn-shém-me	do what?

I. English Translation:

Dean Three months summer-vacation will be over; school will start soon.

Li I really wish that summer vacation is a little bit longer.

Dean No matter how long, you still feel it is not long enough.

Li Maybe you are right.

Dean How long is the summer vacation in Taiwan?

Li About two months.

Dean Is it hot in the summer in Taiwan?

Li Oh, it is extremly hot.

Dean Then what do the students do?

Li It is a long story, I'll tell you next time.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

ch'iū-t'ien	autumn	ch'ūn-t'ien	spring
pái-t'ien	day-time	tièn-yǐngr	movie

II. Pattern Practice:

1. sān-ke yüèh-te shǔ-chià chiù-yao wán-le, hsüéh-hsiào mǎ-shang chiù-yao k'āi-hsüéh le.
   hsià-t'ien chiù-yao wán-le, ch'iū-t'ien mǎ-shang chiù-yac lái-le.
   chèi-ch'ǎng tièn-yǐngr chiù-yao wán-le, hsià-ch'ǎng tien-yǐngr mǎ-shang chiù-yao k'āi-shǐh le.
   chèi-ch'ǎng ch'iú-sài chiù-yao wán-le, hsià-ch'ǎng ch'iú-sài mǎ-shang chiù-yao k'āi-shǐh le.

2. wǒ chēn hsī-wang shǔ-chià tsài ch'áng ì-tiǎr.
   wǒ chēn hsī-wang ch'ūn-t'ien tsài ch'áng ì-tiǎr.
   wǒ chēn hsī-wang pái-t'ien tsài ch'áng ì-tiǎr.

3. pù kuǎn-tó-ch'áng, nǐ hái-shih chüéh-te pú-kòu ch'áng.
   pù-kuǎn-tó-hǎo, nǐ hái-shih chüéh-te pú-kòu hǎo.
   pù-kuǎn-tó-hǎo-k'àn, nǐ hái-shih chüéh-te pú kòu hǎo-k'àn.

4. nà chēn-shih jè-chí-le.
   nà chēn-shih kuèi-chí-le.
   nà chēn-shih hsiǎo-chí-le.
   nà chēn-shih hǎo-chí-le.

III. Answer the following question:

1. **t'ái-wǎn-te shǔ-chià yǔ tō-ch'áng?**

   a. chěng-chěng liǎng-ke yüèh.
   b. liǎng-ke yüēh tō ì-tiǎr.
   c. pú-tào liǎng-ke yüèh.
   d. pù ch'áng yeh pù tuǎn, liǎng-ke yüèh.

2. t'ái-wān hsià-t'ien jè-pu-jè?

   a. hái hǎo.
   b. kēn chèr ch'à-pu-tō.
   c. pǐ chèr jè ì-tiǎr.
   d. jè-chí-le.

IV. Home work

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. ī-ke lǐ-pài wán-le,yù-shih ī-ke lǐ-pài.

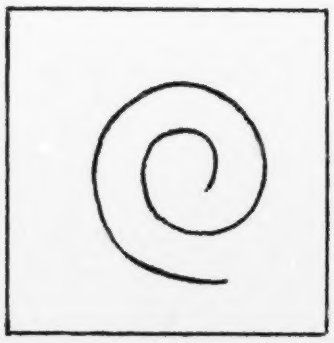
2. wǒ hsī-wang tà-chiā tōu kāo-hsìng.

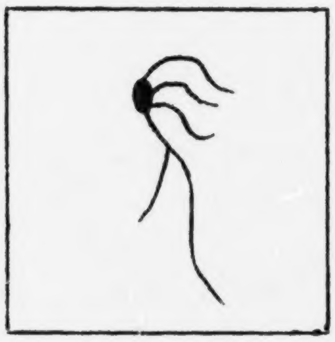
3. pù-kuǎn-tó-ch'áng, wǒ tōu pú p'à.

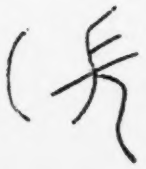
4. shuō-lai-huà-ch'áng, nǐ pú-huì tǔng-te.

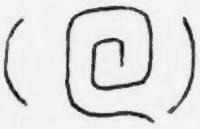
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to describ your summer vacation.

Test your imagination by matching the pictures with tne characters:

1. 

2. 

a. 長()

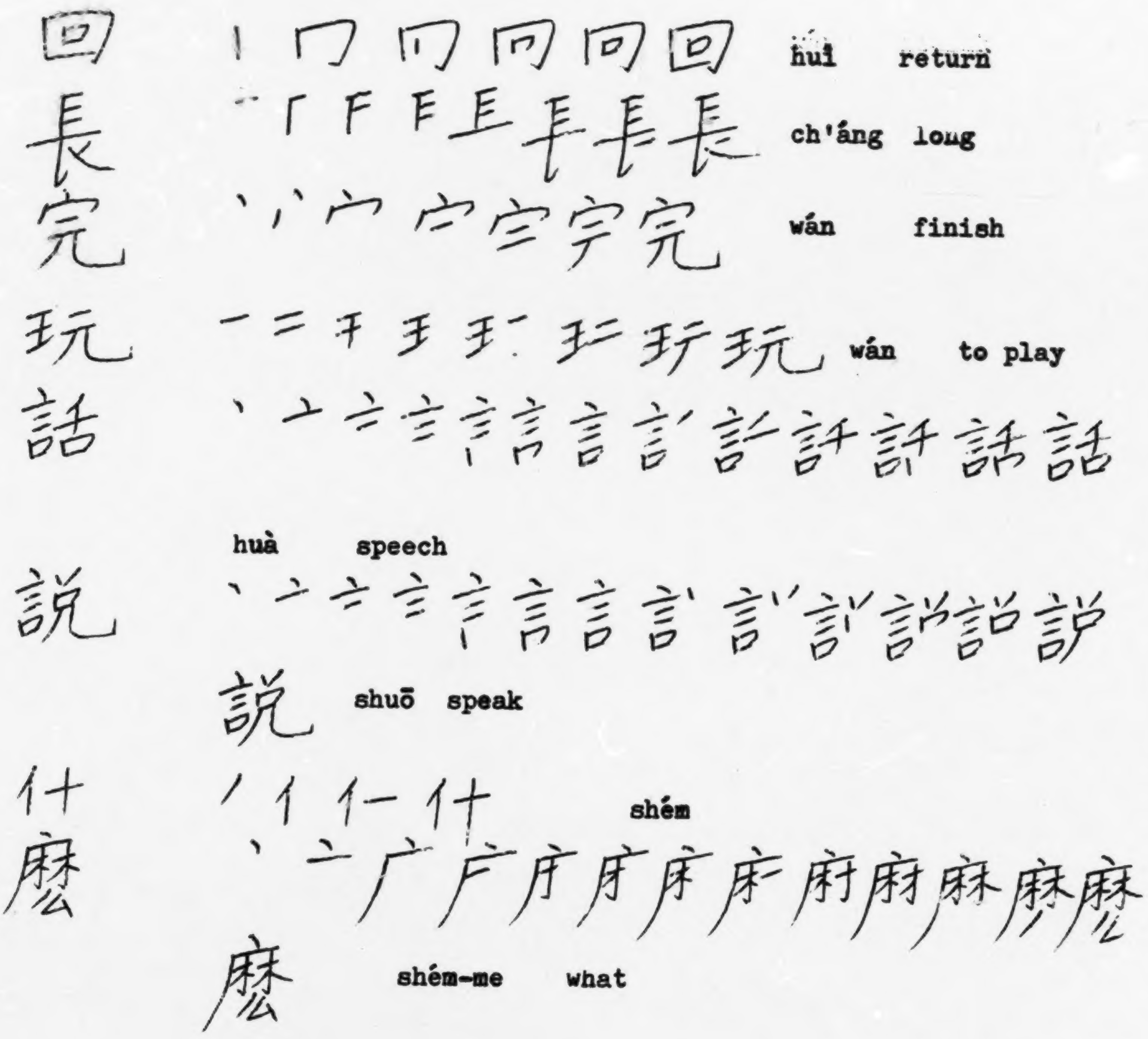
b. 回()

完
玩 Pay attention to the common element 元
話
説話 Pay attention to the common element 言
什麼

Answers:

1. b
2. a

Practise the following characters:



回 huí return

長 ch'áng long

完 wán finish

玩 wán to play

話 huà speech

説 shuō speak

什 shém

麼 shém-me what

Homework:

I. From this lesson, notice three additional radicals; 宀 王 言
Write down each radical and count the number of strokes.

Lesson 2

Dialogue:

Dean	lǎ́o-lǐ, shàng-huí nǐ tā-ying kào-sung wo ī-chièn shih, nǐ hái chì-te ma?
Li	tāng-ján chì-te.
Dean	nǐ-te chì-hsìng hái-pú-huài.
Li	wǒ-men shǔ-chià ch'ú-le tsò shǔ-chià tsò-yèh ǐ-wài, hái-yu hěn-tō yǔ ì-szu-te huó-tùng.
Dean	ou! tōu-shih-hsieh shém-me ne?
Li	tēng-shān, lù-yíng, yú-yǔng, hái-yu---
Dean	hái-yu shém-me?
Li	ch'ī-mǎ, lǘ-hsíng, shém-me-te.
Dean	nà chēn pàng-chí-le.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

shàng-huí	last time	tā-ying	promise
chì-te	remember	chì-hsìng	memory
shǔ-chià	summer vacation		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

tsò-yèh	home work	ch'ú-le---ǐ-wài	except, besides
huó-tùng	activity	pàng-chí-le	wonderful

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

tēng-shān	hiking	lù-yíng	camping
yú-yǔng	swimming	ch'ī-ma	horse riding

I. English Translation:

Dean	**Hi, Dave, you promised to tell me something last time, do you still remember?**
Li	Sure, I remember.
Dean	Your memory is not bad.
Li	During the summer vacation, besides doing homework, we have many interesting activities.
Dean	Oh, what are they?
Li	Student can go hiking, camping, swinning and---
Dean	What else?
Li	Horse-back riding, traveling and so on.
Dean	That's really wonderful.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

sùng	send, give	hsīn	heart

II. Pattern Practice:

1. shàng-huí nǐ tā-ying kào-sung wo í-chièn-shìh, nǐ hái chì-te ma?
   shàng-huí nǐ tā-ying sùng wo ì-pěn shū, nǐ hái chì-te ma?
   shàng-huí nǐ tā-ying ch'ǐng wo k'àn tiàn-yǐngr, nǐ hái chì-te ma?

2. nǐ-te chì-hsìng hái pú huài.
   nǐ-te hsīn hái pú huài.
   nǐ-te jén hái pú huài.

3. ch'ú-le tsò tsò-yèh ǐ-wài, hái-yu hěn-tō huó-tùng.
   ch'ú-le nièn-shū ǐ-wài, hái-yu tūng-hsi ch'īh.
   ch'ú-le ts'ūng-ming ǐ-wài, hái-těi nièn-shū.
   ch'ú-le hsüén hsiěh ǐ-wài, hái-těi hsüéh nièn.

III. Answer the following question:

1. lǎo-lǐ, shàng-huí nǐ tā-ying kào-sung wǒ í-chièn shìh, nǐ hái chì-te ma?

   a. tuì-pu-ch'ǐ, wǒ wàng-chí le.
   b. tuì-pu-ch'ǐ, wǒ pú chì-te le.
   c. wǒ pú t'ài chì-te le.
   d. wǒ tsěm-me huì pú chì-te le ne!

IV. Home Work

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. hsià-huí wǒ pù tā-ying ni le.

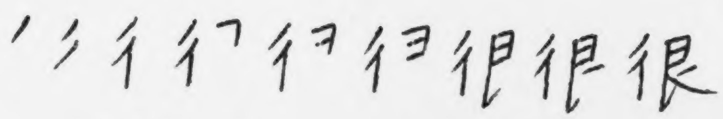
2. tuì-pu-ch'ǐ, wǒ chì-hsìng t'ài huài le.

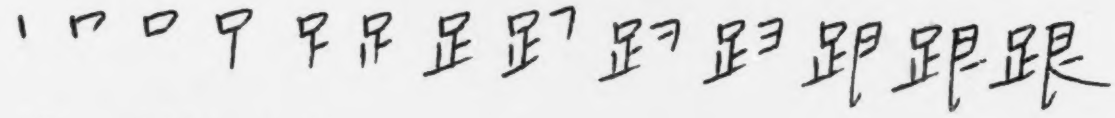
3. hsüéh chūng-wén, ch'ú-le hsüéh hsiěh ǐ-wài, hái-těi hsüéh shuō.

4. nǐ-te chūng-wén hái-pú-huài.

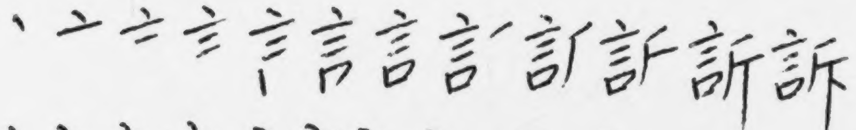
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to describ Taiwan student activity.

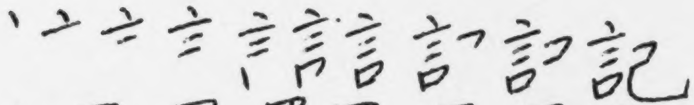
Practise the following characters:

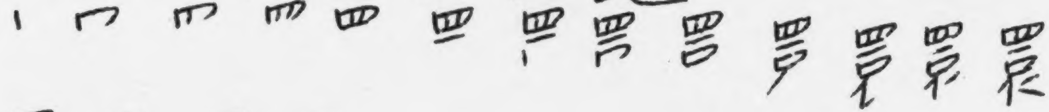
很  **hěn** **very**

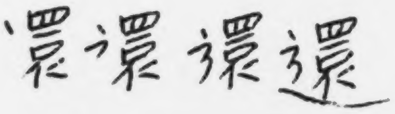
跟 

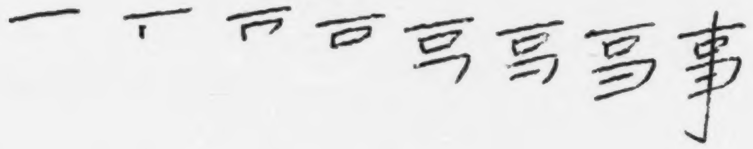
kēn **follow, and**

訴  **sùng** **kào-sung tell**

記  **chì** **chì-chu** **remember**

還 

 **hái** **still**

事  **shìh** **affair, business**

Homework:

I. **Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.**

II. **From tnis lesson notice three additional radical:** 彳; 足; 辵 (=辶)
Can you find other characters with the same radicals?

Lesson 3

Dialogue:

Dean shàng-huí wǒ wàng-chì wèn ni le, nǐ-men shǔ-chià-te huó-tùng tsù-chǐ yào huā tó-shǎo ch'ién?

Li ì-tiǎr ch'ién yěh pú-yung huā, tōu-shih kuó-chiā t'ì wo-men ch'ū-te.

Dean yǔ nèm-me huí-shihr, nǐ-men yǜn-ch'ì t'ài-hǎo le.

Li yīn-wei kuó-chiā yào ch'īng-nién-jén yǔ chèng-tāng-te yǘ-lè.

Dean tuì-chí-le.

Li shuō-tào yǘ-lè, wǒ chèng hsiǎng wèn ni í-ke wèn-t'í.

Dean piéh-k'è-ch'ì, nǐ wèn pa.

Li nǐ-men měi-kuo chūng-hsüéh-sheng tào-tǐ tsěm-me-yàng yüēh hsiǎo-chieh ch'u-ch'ü wár te ne?

Dean chèi-ke a, shuō-lai-huà-ch'áng le, hsià-huí tsài kào-sung ni..

Li nǐ chēn-shih huài-chí-le.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

huó-tùng	activity	tzù-chǐ	oneself
wàng-chi	forget	tó-shǎo	how many, how much
yǜn-ch'i-t'ài-hǎo	really lucky		
shuō-lai-huà-ch'áng	it is a long story		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

huā	spend	yǔ nèm-me huí-shìh	is that right
wèn-t'í	question	piéh-k'è-ch'ì	please go ahead

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

ch'ū	pay	ch'īng-nién-jén	youth
chèng-tāng	correct, right, wholesome		
yǘ-lè	entertainment		
tào-tǐ tsěm-me-yàng	what are the facts of the matter		

I. English Translation:

Dean I forgot to ask you last time. How much money do you spend for the summer activities?

Li We don't spend any money. Our government pays for us.

Dean Is that right! You are really lucky.

Li Because our goverment wants the youth to have wholesome activity.

Dean It is a very good idea.

Li Talking about activity, I was going to ask you a question.

Dean Please go ahead.

Li How do the high school kids ask girls out?

Dean Oh, that,---- it is a long story. I'll tell you next time.

Li Oh, you are really bad.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

tièn-huà	telephone	chiĕn-tān	simple
nán-shuō	difficult to say		

II. Pattern Practice:

1. shàng-huí wŏ wàng-chi wèn ni le.
shàng-huí wŏ wàng-chi huán ni le.
shàng-huí wŏ wàng-chi kĕi ni le.
shàng-huí wŏ wàng-chi sùng-kĕi ni le.

2. yŭ nèm-me huí-shihr! nĭ-men yùn-ch'ì t'ài-hăo le.
yŭ nèm-me huí-shihr! wŏ pú t'ài hsiāng-hsìn.
yŭ nèm-me huí-shihr! nĭ méi-yu shuō ts'ò pa.

3. yīn-wei kuó-chiā yào ch'īng-nién-jén yŭ chèng-tāng-te yú-lè.
yīn-wei lăo-shīh yào wŏ-men tsò hăo hsüéh-sheng.
yīn-wei mā-ma yào wŏ tsò ī-ke hăo hái-tzu.

4. piéh-k'è-ch'i, nĭ wèn pa.
piéh-k'è-ch'i, nĭ shuō pa.
piéh-k'è-ch'i, nĭ ch'īh pa.
piéh-k'è-ch'i, nĭ wár pa.

5. nĭ-men tào-tĭ shih tsĕm-me yàng yüēh hsiăo-chieh ch'ū-ch'ü wár te ne?
t'ā tào tĭ shih hăo-jén hái-shih huài jén ne?
nĭ tào-tĭ lái pù lái ne?

III. Answer the following question:

1. nǐ-men shǔ-chià huó-tùng tzù-chǐ yào huā tó-chǎo ch'ién?

   a. chǐh-yào huā ì-tiǎr ch'ién.
   b. ì-tiǎr ch'ién tōu pú yùng-huā.
   c. wǒ-men tzù-chǐ pú yùng huā, hsüéh-hsiào t'ì wo-men huā.
   d. wǒ-men tzù-chǐ ch'ū ī-pàr, hsüéh-hsiào ch'ū ī-pàr.

2. nǐ-men chūng-hsüéh-sheng tào tǐ shih tsěm-me-yàng yüēh hsiao-chieh ch'ū-ch'ü wár te ne?

   a. chǐh-yào tǎ ke tièn-huà chiù hsíng le.
   b. na hěn chiěn-tan, ch'ǐng t'a k'àn ch'ǎng tièn-yǐngr chiù hsíng le.
   c. nà hěn nán-shuō, měi-ke-jén-te fāng-fǎ pù t'úng.
   d. wǒ yěh pù chīh tào, wǒ ts'úng-lai pú yüēh hsiao-chieh ch'ū-ch'ü.

IV. Home work

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. hsià-huí wǒ pú-huì wàng-chi ni-te shēng-jih le.

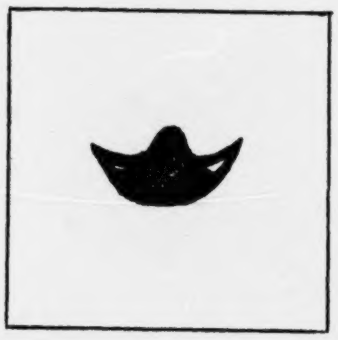
2. méi-yu kuān-hsi, wǒ tzù-chǐ tōu wàng-le.

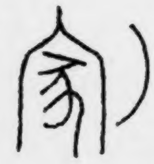
3. wǒ k'ě-i wèn ni ī-ke wèn-t'ī ma?

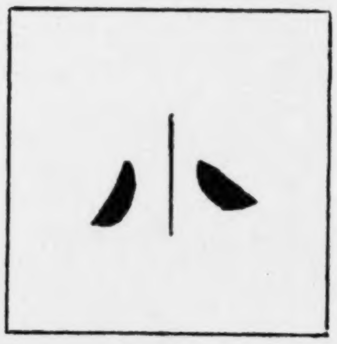
4. nǐ chēn huì yüēh hsiǎo-chieh.

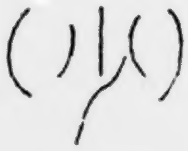
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to tell how do you think about activity.

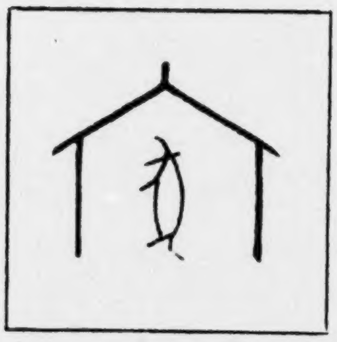
Test your imagination by matching the pictures with the characters:

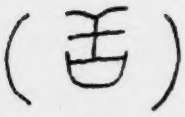
1.


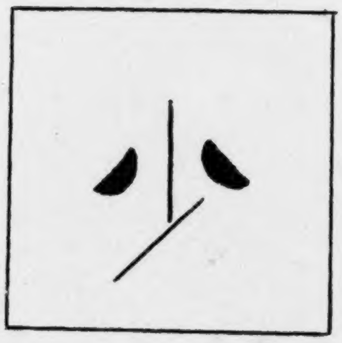
a. 家 ()

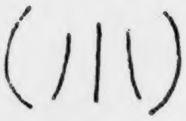
2.


b. 少 ()

3.


c. 舌 ()

4.


d. 小 ()

活　水 + 舌 = 活
花　艹 + 化 = 花
國　口 + 或 = 國

Answers:

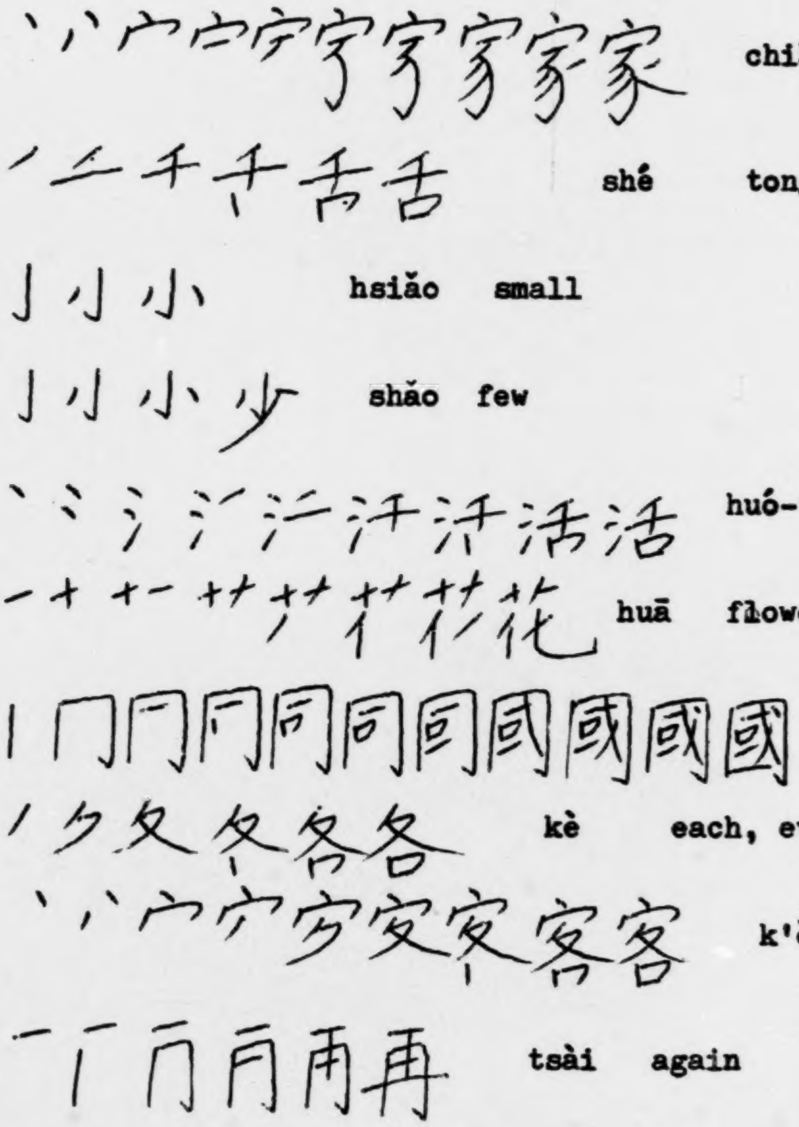
1. c 3. a.
2. d. 4. b

Practise the follwoing characters:

各

客 宀 + 各

再



家	chiā	home
舌	shé	tongue
小	hsiǎo	small
少	shǎo	few
活	huó-tùng	activities
花	huā	flowers
國	kuó	country
各	kè	each, every
客	k'è	guest
再	tsài	again

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Give all the characters with the radicals 宀 and 氵 and count the number of the strokes besides the radical.

Lesson 4

Dialogue:

Li lăo-tīng, nĭ tào năr ch'ü le, wŏ́ tĕng-le ni pàn-t'iēn le.

Dean wŏya, wŏ́ yŭ-ke yüēh-huì.

Li kuài-pu-te nèm-me kāo-hsìng, nĭ tài sū-sān tào năr ch'ü wár le;
tào nĕi-ke fàn-kuar ch'īh-fàn te ne?

Dean tào fàn-kuăr ch'īh-fàn? piéh k'āi-wán-hsiào le, tà-hsüéh-sheng
ts'ái ch'ĭ́ng nŭ́-p'éng-yu tào kuăr-tzu.ch'ü ne!

Li nà nĭ́ ch'ĭng t'a tào năr ch'īh-te ne?

Dean tào "drive in". t'ā ch'īh-le í-ke hamburger, wŏ ch'īh le í-ke
jè-kŏu, ì-jén ì-pēi k'ĕ́-k'ŏ́u-k'ĕ-lè.

Li chēn chīng-chi, nà nĭ ts'ái huā-le í-k'uài-tō-ch'ién pa.

Dean ch'à-pu-tō, pú-kuo wŏ yù ch'ĭng t'a ch'ü k'àn-le ch'ăng t ièn-yĭngr.

Li k'àn nĭ-te yàng-tzu, í-tìng wár-te hĕ́n hăo.

Dean k'ĕ-pú-shih ma!

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

pú-kuo	but	yüēh-huì	date
kāo-hsìng	happy	ch'īh-fàn	eat (rice, meal)
k'āi-wán-hsiào	crack a joke	p'éng-yu	friend
huā	spend	í-tìng	definitely

B. Passive Vocabulary:

pàn-t'iēn	a long time lit. half a day	kuài-pu-te	no wonder that
fàn-kuăr (kuăn-tzu)	restaurant	tà-hsüéh-sheng	college student
tièn-yĭngr	movie	ch'ăng	c. for ball-game, movie, show etc.

C. Vocabulary whcih students are not required to learn:

sū-sān	Susan	jè-kŏu	hot dog
k'ĕ́-k'ŏ́u-k'ĕ-lè	coca cola	k'ĕ-pú-shih ma	isn't that right, to be sure it is

I. English Translation:

Li **Hi, Dave, where have you been? I have been looking all over for you.**

Dean Me ? I had a date.

Li No wonder you look so happy, where did you go with Susan? and which restaurant did you go to?

Dean Go to the restaurant? (are you kidding).Don't make fun of me. College students take girl frineds to restaurants but not me.

Li Then where did you take her to eat?

Dean We went to a drive in. She order a hamburger, I order a hot dog. Both of us had a coca-cola.

Li That's really economical, then you just spent about a dollar.

Dean Almost. But I also took her to a show.

Li You must have had a good time.

Dean Sure I had.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

chiǔ	long (time)	mièn	noodles
ch'ǎo-fàn	fried rice	wǎn	bowl
p'án-tzu	plate		

II. Pattern Practice:

1. nǐ tào nǎr ch'ü le?
   nǐ tào shém-me tì-feng ch'ü le?

2. wǒ těng-le ni pàn-t'iēn le.
   wǒ těng-le ni ì-huěr le.
   wǒ těng-le ni hěn chiǔ le.
   wǒ těng ni těng-le pàn-t'iēn le.

3. kuài-pu-te nǐ nèm-me kāo-hsìng.
   kuài-pu-te nǐ nèm-me kāo.
   kuài-pu-te t'ā pù kāo-hsìng.
   kuài-pu-te nǐ nèm-me p'iào-liàng

4. t'ā yào-le í-ke hamburger, wǒ yào-le í-ke jè-kǒu.
   t'ā yào-le ì-p'án-tzu ch'ǎo-fàn, wǒ yào-le ì-wǎn mièn.
   t'ā yào-le ì-p'íng ch'ì-shuǐ, wǒ yào-le í-ke je-kǒu.

III. Answer the following question:

1. **nǐ tào nǎr ch'ǜ le?**

a. wǒ tào hsüéh-hsiào ch'ǜ le.
b. wǒ tào nǐ-chiā ch'ü chǎo ni le.
c. wǒ méi tào nǎr ch'ǜ, wǒ tsài ch'iā-ḷi.
d. wǒ ch'ü k'àn-le ī-ch'ǎng tièn-yǐngr.

2. nǐ́ ch'ǐng t'a tào nǎr ch'īh-fàn ne?

a. wọ̌́ ch'ǐng t'a tào kuǎn-tzu ch'īh-fàn.
b. wọ̌́ ch'ǐng t'a tào wǒ chiā-li ch'īh-fàn.
c. wọ̌́ ch'ǐng t'a tào chūng-kụó kuǎn-tzu ch'īh-fàn.
d. wǒ́ ch'ǐng t'a tào ī-ke kuan-tzu ch'īh-fàn.

IV. Home Work

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

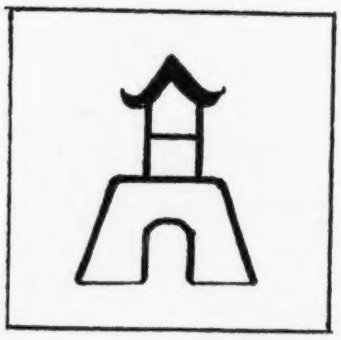
1. nǐ mèm-me kāo-hsìng, ī-tìng wár-te hě́h-hao.

2. kě́i ni ts'āi tuì le.

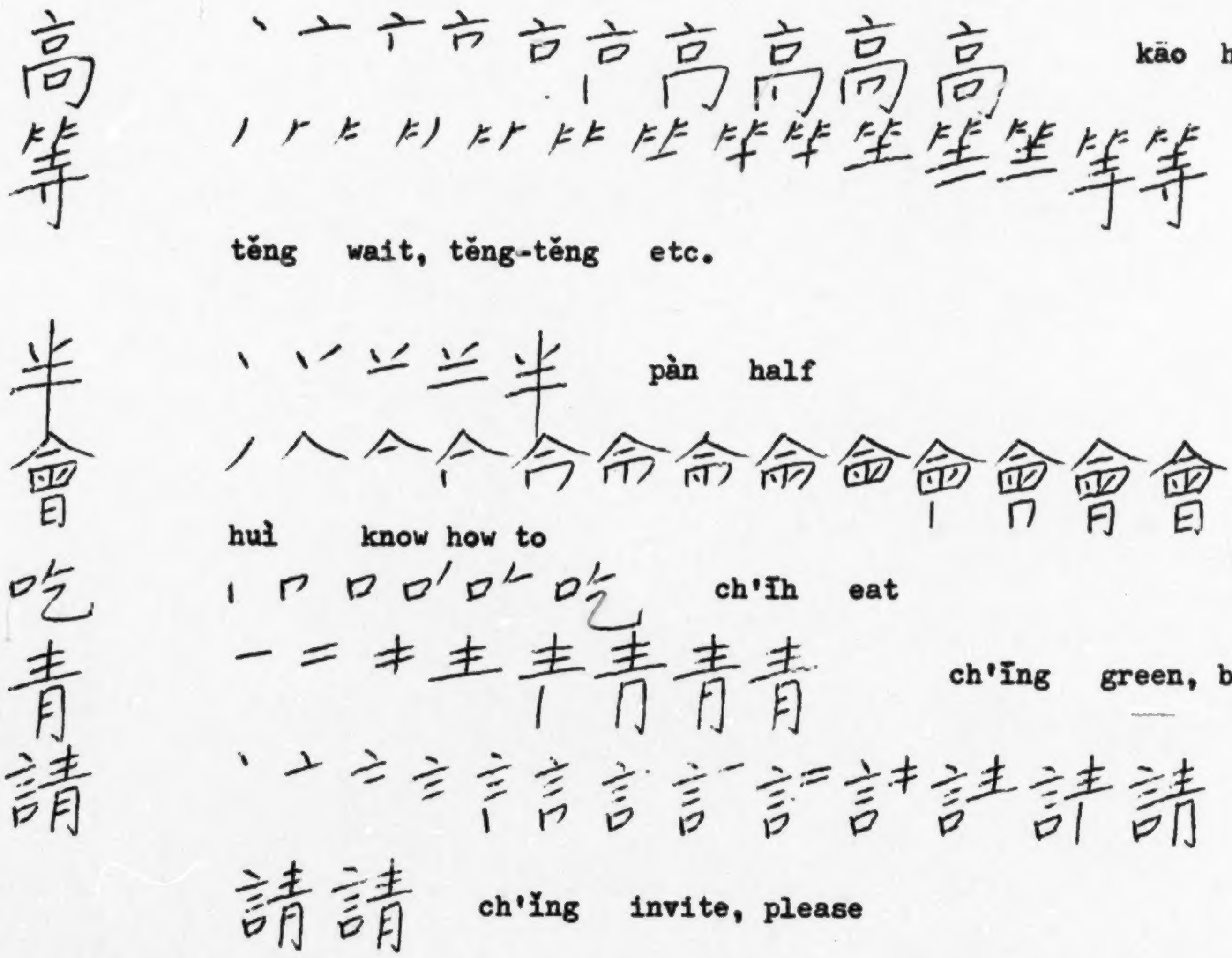
3. kuài-pu-té nǐ pù lái le.

4. wǒ́ těng ni-le hě́n chiǔ le.

B. Write a few sentences to describ your first date.



高（高）



高 kāo high

等 tĕng wait, tĕng-tĕng etc.

半 pàn half

會 huì know how to

吃 ch'īh eat

青 ch'īng green, blue, black

請 ch'ǐng invite, please

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each characters: 半、牛

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

jén-k'ǒu	population
hsīn-k'ǒu	chest
shǒu-hsīn	palm
tsǒ-shǒu	left hand
érh-tzu	son
nü-erh	daughter
nán-jén	man
tà jén	adult
t'ài-t'ai	wife, Mrs.

Lesson 5

Dialogue:

Li	mă-lì, néng kēn ni ī-k'uàr sàn-pù, chēn kāo-hsìng.
Mary	nĭ k'àn wo shìh-pu-shih shài hēi le.
Li	shài-hēi-le ì-tiăn-tiar, k'ĕ-shih kèng p'iào-liang le.
Mary	nĭ́ t'ăo-yèn. wŏ-men tsŏu-pa.
Li	wŏ ch'ĭng ni tào chūng-kuo-ch'éng ch'ü ch'īh ī-tùn-fàn, hǎo-pu-hắo?
Mary	wŏ́ hĕn ài ch'īh chūng-kuó-fàn, k'ĕ-shih t'ài làng-fèi le, hái-shih tào "drive in" ch'ǜ pa.
Li	yĕ̌h-hăo, ch'īh-wán-le, wŏ-men tsài ch'ü k'àn ch'ăng tièn-yĭngr.
Mary	huá-té, nĭ kēn tà-wéi hsüéh-te hĕ̌n k'uài ne.
Li	shìh ma?
Mary	yĕh yüèh-lai-yüèh huài le.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

kèng	more	yüèh-lai-yüèh	more and more

B. Passive Vocabulary:

sàn-pù	to take a walk	t'ăo-yèn	boresome
tùn	c. for meal		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

shài-hēi-le	tanned (due to sunlight)
làng-fèi	extravagant

I. English Translation:

Li	Mary, it is so wonderful to be able to take a walk with you.
Mary	Do you think I have a tan?
Li	Just a little bit, but you look even beautiful.
Mary	You are really bad. Let's go.
Li	May I take you to a Chinese restaurant to eat?
Mary	I like Chinese food, but it is too expensive . let's go to a drive-in.
Li	Okey, after that, let's go see a show, all right?
Mary	All right, Walter, you are learning very fast from David.
Li	Is that right?
Mary	Yor are getting worse and worse.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

p'àng	fat

II. Pattern Practice:

1. néng kēn ni ī-k'uàr sàn-pù, chēn shih kāo-hsìng.
   néng ni ī-k'uàr ch'īh-fàn, chēn-shih kāo-hsìng.
   néng kēn ni ī-k'uàr t'iào-wǔ, chēn-shih kāo-hsìng.

2. nǐ k'àn wo shìh-pu-shih shài-hēi le.
   nǐ k'àn wo shìh-pu-shih p'àng le.
   nǐ k'àn wo shịh-pu-shih lǎo le.
   nǐ k'àn wo shìh-pu-shih hēi-le.

3. nǐ yěh yüèh-lai-yüeh huài le.
   nǐ yüèh-lai-yüèh p'iào-liàng le.
   nǐ yüèh-lai-yüèh p'àng le.
   nǐ yüèh-lai-yüèh kāo le.
   nǐ yüèh-lai-yüèh tà le.

III. Answer the following question:

1. **nǐ k'àn wo shìh-pu-shih shài-hēi le?**

   a. méi-yu shài-hēi, hái-shih ī-yàng.
   b. wǒ k'àn pù ch'u lai.
   c. wǒ k'àn ch'à-pu-tō.
   d. shìh-te, k'ě-shih kèng hǎo-k'àn le.

IV. Home work:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ tsuì ài yú-yǔng le.

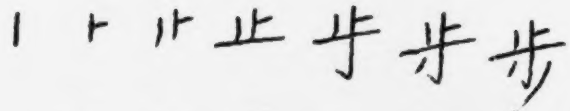
2. yú-yǔng huì shài-hēi te.

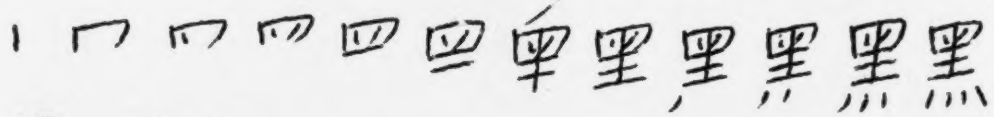
3. wǒ yüèh-lai-yüèh p'àng le.

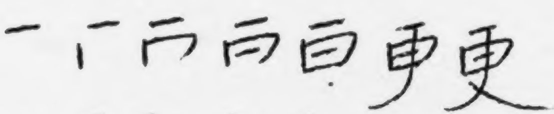
4. nǐ pú-p'àng, chǐh-shih chuàng.

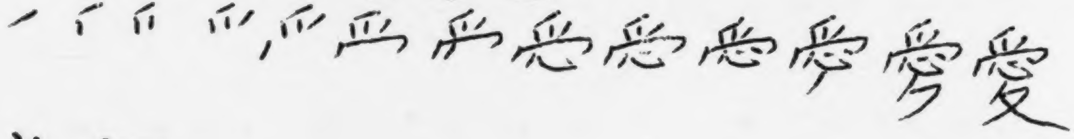
B. Do you think Mary and Walter will become good friends. Write a few sentences in Chinese to explain your opinion.

Practise the following characters:

步

pù steps

黑

hēi black

更

kèng more -er

愛

ài love

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 步走

Review

I.

A. chǐ (a few), chǐ (how many)

1. wǒ mǎi-le chǐ pěn shū.
   wǒ mǎi-le chǐ pěn shū (ne)?

2. chèr yu chǐ-ke hsüéh-sheng.
   chèr yu chǐ-ke hsüéh-sheng ne?

3. wǒ pí wǒ-kē-ke hsiǎo chǐ-suì.
   nǐ chǐ-suì le?

B. chiù, hái

1. shǔ-chià chiù-yao wán le.
   shǔ-chià hái-méi wán le.

2. wǒ chiù lái.
   wǒ hái pù néng lái ne.

3. nǐ tō nièn-shū chiù hsíng le.
   nǐ tō nièn-shū hái pù-hsíng,
   těi ts'ūng-ming.

C.

tó (how many, how much)	tō (many, much)
1. shǔ-chià yǔ tó-ch'áng.	wǒ yu hěn tō-t'ien-te chià.
2. jén yu tó-kāo.	
3. nǐ-te ī-fu yǔ tó chiù	t'ā yu hěn tō-chièn ī-fu.
4. pù-kuǎn-tó-máng, nǐ í-tìng yào	lái.
5. nǐ yu tó-shǎo-pěn shū.	t'ā yu hěn-tō-pěn shū.
6. chèr yu tó-shao jén.	chèr yu hěn-tō jén
7. chèi liàng ch'ē tó-shao ch'ién.	chèi liàng ch'ē yào hěn-tō ch'ién.
8. ì-nién yu tó-shao-ke yüèh.	

II. Useful Sentences:

1. pù-kuǎn-tó-lèi, wǒ í-tìng lái.
2. wǔ-huì mǎ-shàng chiù-yào k'āi-shǐh le.
3. yěh-hsü nǐ tuì le.
4. shuō-lai-huà-ch'áng, hsià-huí tsài shuō pa!
5. jén ch'ú-le ch'īh-fan ì-wài, hái-těi tsò-shìh.
6. wǒ ch'ú-le shuō yīng-wén ì-wài, hái shuō chūng-wén.
7. nǐ chēn-shih pàng-chí-le.
8. chēn yǔ nèm-me huí-shihr, wǒ pù hsiāng-hsìn.
9. wǒ těng-le nǐ í-ke chūng-t'ou le.
10. kuài-pu-te nǐ nèm-me kāo-hsìng.
11. kuài-pu-te nǐ pú tsài chiā-li.
12. chèi liàng ch'ì-ch'ē yüèh-lái-yüèh huài le.

Group II

Lesson 1

Dialogue

Li	lǎo-tīng, lǎo-tīng, wǒ tào-ch'u chǎo ni.
Dean	yǔ-shìh-ma ? nǐ chiù-shih yào wèn ni chèi-chien shìh, hsüéh-hsiào shìh-pu-shih yào wǒ-men hsüǎn-chǔ tsǔng-t'ǔng?
Li	pú-shih chēn-te hsüǎn. wǒ-men hái méi-yu ch'éng-nién. pù néng t'óu-p'iào.
Dean	nèm-me chèi-shih k'àn-má-te?
Li	hsüéh-hsiào kěi wǒ-men i-ke lièn-hsí t'óu-p'iào-te chī-huì.
Dean	yüán-lai-jú-tz'ǔ. měi-kuo yào chǐ-suì ts'ái-néng t'óu-p'iào ne?
Li	èrh-shih-ī suì, nǐ-men ne?
Dean	yěh-shih ì-yàng.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

chǎo	look for, find	tào-ch'u	everywhere
lièn-hsí	practise	yǔ-shìh-ma?	Is there anything I can do for you

B. Passive Vocabulary:

t'óu-p'iào	cast a vote, ballot	ch'éng-nién	of age
chī-huì	chance, opportunity		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

hsüǎn-chǔ	elect, election	tsǔng-t'ǔng	President of a country
yüán-lai-jú-tz'ǔ	Oh, is that so		

I. English Translation:

Li	Hi, Dave, I have been looking for you everywhere.
Dean	What can I do for you? Have you gone to vote yet?
Li	No, not yet. I just want to ask you about it. Does school want us to vote for a President?
Dean	It is not for real. We are not of voting age yet, therefore we can't vote.
Li	Then what is this all about?
Dean	School wants to give us a chance to practise how to vote.
Li	Oh, is that so! How old must a person be to vote in America?
Dean	Twenty-one. How about your country?
Li	The same.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

hsǐ	wash	chiǔ	wine, liquor

II. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ tào-ch'u chǎo ni.
   tì-ti tào-ch'u chǎo mā-ma.
   mèi-mei tào-ch'u chǎo māo.
   lǎo-shīh tào-ch'u chǎo shū.

2. wǒ-men hái méi-yu ch'éng-nién, pù-néng t'óu-p'iào.
   nǐ hái méi-yu hsǐ-shǒu, pù-néng ch'īh-fàn.
   nǐ hái méi-yu nièn-shū, pù-néng shuì-chiào.

3. kěi wǒ-men ī-ke lièn-hsí t'óu-p'iào-te chī-huì.
   kěi wǒ-men ī-ke lièn-hsí k'āi-ch'ē-te chī-huì.
   kěi wǒ-men ī-ke yěn-chiǎng-te chī-huì.
   kěi wǒ-men ī-ke sài-p'ǎo-te chī-huì.
   kěi wǒ-men ī-ke ts'ān-chiā-te chī-huì.

4. měi-kuó yào chǐ-suì ts'ái néng t'óu-p'iào ne?
   nǐ yào chǐ-suì ts'ái néng nièn tà-hsüéh ne?
   měi-kuó yào chǐ-suì ts'ái-néng hē chiǔ ne?

III. Answer the following question:

1. nǐ ch'ü t'óu-p'iào-le méi-yu?

   a. méi-yu, wǒ t'ài hsiǎo, pù néng t'óu-p'iào.
   b. méi-yu, wǒ pú-shih měi-kuo jén, pù néng t'óu-p'iào.
   c. hái méi ne, wǒ méi-yu shíh-hòur.
   d. wǒ mǎ-shang chiù ch'ü.

IV. Homework

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

   1. wǒ tào-ch'u tōu chǎo pú-tào ni.

   2. wǒ hsià-wu méi-yu k'è, huì tsài chiā-li.

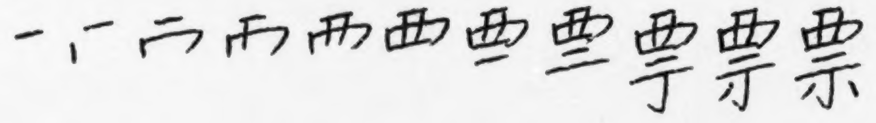
   3. Please give me a chance to practise.

   4. This is your last chance.

B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to describ your school election.

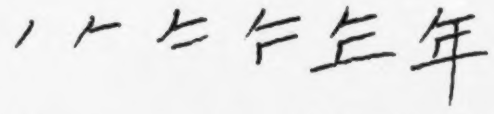
Practise the following characters:

票



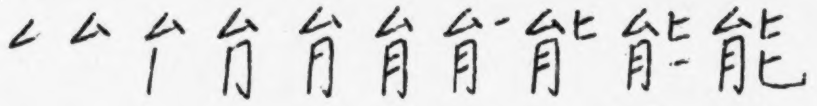
p'iào ticket

年



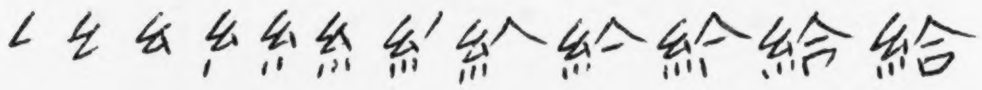
nién year

能



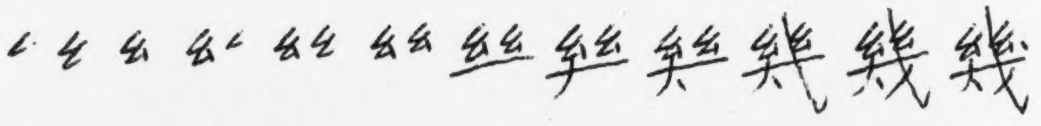
néng can

給



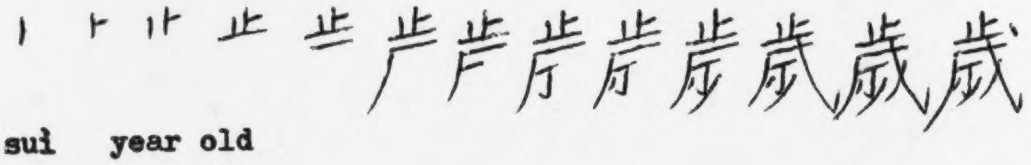
kěi give

幾



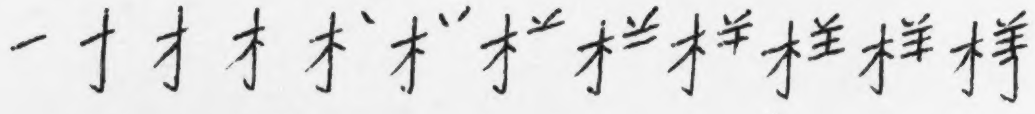
chǐ few, how many

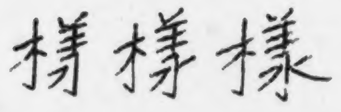
歲



suì year old

樣





yàng kind(s)

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters hwerever possible.

II. The following are some useful compounds which have not been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them.

ch'ē p'iào	train, bus ticket
míng-nien	next year
ch'ü-nién	last year
néng-lì	ability
hēi-jén	negro
k'uài-huo	happy
chūng-wǔ	noon
ài-jen	lover
fǎ-kuó	France
ch'ì-yú	gas

Lesson 2

Dialogue

Li	tà-wéi, měi-kuo hǎo-hsiàng yǔ hǎo-chǐ-ke chèng-tǎng, tuì ma?
Dean	tuì-te. yǔ-hsieh tǎng pǐ-chiao tà, yǔ-hsieh tǎng pǐ-chiao hsiǎo.
Li	wǒ-men chūng-kuo yěh-shih ì-yàng.
Dean	nǐ-men-te tsǔ́ng-t'ǔng shìh něi-ke tǎng te ne?
Li	t'ā-shih kuó-mǐn-tǎng. chān-shēn tsǔ́ng-t'ǔng ne?
Dean	t'ā shih mǐn-chǔ́-tǎng.
Li	nǐ ne?
Dean	wǒ shém-me tǎng yěh pú-shih, wǒ pà-pa shìh kùng-hé tǎng, wǒ kē-ke shìh mǐn-chǔ-tǎng.
Li	nà k'ě shēn yǔ ì-szù le.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

hǎo-hsiàng	it seems	tǎng	a party
tsǔng-t'ǔng	President of a country		

B. Passive Vocabulary

mǐn-chǔ́-tǎng	Democratic Party	kùng-hé-tǎng	Republican Party
chèng-tǎng	political party		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

kuó-mǐn-tǎng	Nationalist Party
chān-shēn tsǔng-t'ǔng	President Johnson

I. Englsih Translation:

Li	Dave, it seems that the United States has several political parties, right?
Dean	Right. Some of them are biger and some of them are smaller.
Li	China is the same.
Dean	Which party does your President belong?
Li	He is a member of the Nationalist party. How about President Johnson ?
Dean	He is a member of the Democratic party.
Li	Which party do you belong to?
Dean	I belong to no party. My father is a Republican, and my brother is a Democratic.
Li	That is really interesting.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. mĕi-kuo hăo hsiang yŭ hăo chĭ-ke chèng-tăng.
   mĕi-kuo hăo hsiang yŭ hĕn-tō ch'ū-ch'ăn.
   mĕi-kuo hăo-hsiàng hĕn jè.
   nĭ hăo-hsiang yŭ hăo chĭ-ke mèi-mei.

2. yŭ-hsieh tăng pĭ-chiào tà, yŭ-hsiēh pĭ-chiào hsiăo.
   yŭ-hsiēh jén pĭ-chiào pái, yŭ-hsiēh jén pĭ-chiào hēi.
   yŭ-hsiēh shū pi-chiào ta· yŭ-hsiēh pĭ-chiào hsiăo.
   yŭ-hsiēh ī-fu pĭ-chiào hsīn, yŭ-hsiēh pĭ-chiào chiù.

3. wŏ shém-me tăng yĕh pú-shih.
   wŏ shém-me tūng-hsi yeh pu-ch'īh.
   wŏ shém-me shū yĕh pú nièn.
   t'ā shém-me huà yĕh pù tŭng.

III. Answer the following question:

1. měi-kuo hǎo-hsiàng yǔ́ hǎo-ke chèng-tǎng, tuì ma?

   a. tuì-te.
   b. pú tuì pa. hǎo-hsiàng chǐh yu liǎng-ke pa.
   c. hǎo hsiàng tuì pa.
   d. wǒ yěh pú-t'ài chīh-tao, wǒ kāng tào měi-kuo.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. měi-kuo yǔ hěn-tō tà-ta hsiǎo-hsiao-te chèng-tǎng.

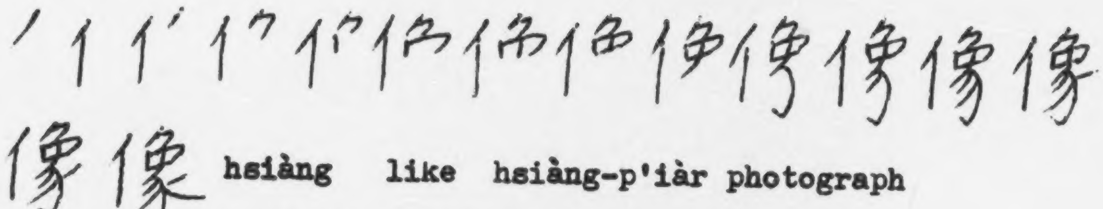
2. k'ě-shih chǐh-yu liǎng-ke tà tǎng.

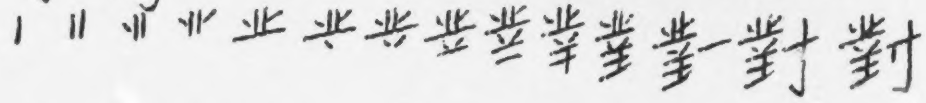
3. Some of them are good, but some of them are bad.

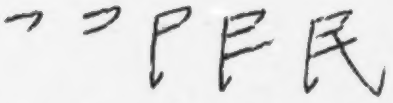
4. I don't belong to this school.

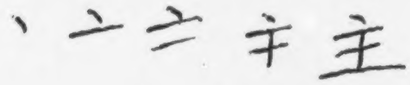
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese about President Johnson.

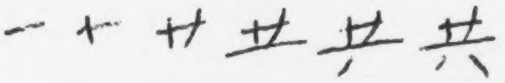
Practise the following characters:

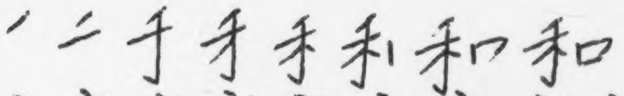
像

hsiàng like hsiàng-p'iàr photograph

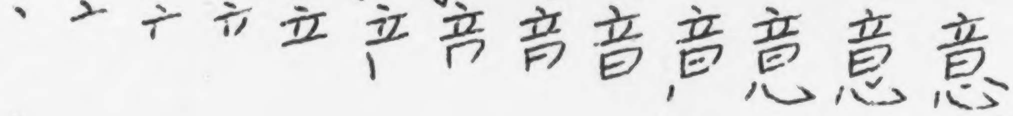
對

tuì correct

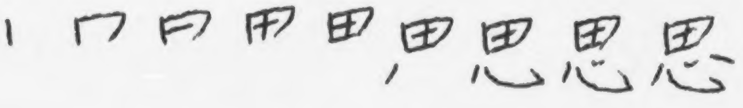
民

mín mín-chŭ democratic

主

chŭ

共

kùng

和

hé kùng-hé republican

意

ì

思

szū .. ì-szū meaning
yŭ-ì-szū interesting

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 主 生 ; 共 六

III. Guess the radical in the following group of characters:

- a. 想意思愛
- b 笑笨等
- c 訴記說話請

IV. The following are some useful compounds which have not been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

chŭ-jén	master
szu-hsiǎng	thought
kuó-chiā	country
shé-t'ou	tongue
hsiào-hua	joke
tà-tzù	big characters
hsiào-tzù	small characters
méi fa-tzu	no can do
nán-shēng	boy student
nü-shēng	girl student

Lesson 3

Dialogue

Li	wǒ tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang tsài tièn-shìh shang k'àn-chien nǐ-k'è-shēn kēn hán-fú-juì pièn-lùn.
Dean	wǒ́ yěh k'àn-le, t'ā-men shìh tsài t'án yüèh-nán wèn-t'ǐ,
Li	wǒ tsàn-ch'éng nǐ-k'è-shēn-te chǔ-chang.
Dean	wǒ k'àn liǎng-ke jén-te chǔ-chang tōu hěn tuì.
Li	wǒ hsī-wàng nǐ-k'è-shēn néng tsò tsǔ́ng-t'ǔng.
Dean	k'ě-hsi nǐ méi-yu hsüǎn-chǔ-ch'üán.
Li	měi-kuo-te tsǔ́ng-t'ǔng shìh jén-mín hsüǎn-te ma?
Dean	shìh-te, měi-i-ke ch'éng-nién-jén tōu yǔ hsüǎ́n-chǔ́-ch'üán.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

tsàn-ch'éng	agree (with)	chǔ-chang	opinion
wèn-t'ǐ	question, problem		
hsüǎ́n-chǔ́-ch'üán	suffrage	ch'éng-nién	of age

B. Passive Vocabulary:

pièn-lùn	debate	t'án	talk, discuss
yüèh-nán	Vietnam		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

nǐ-k'è-shēn	Richard Nixon	hán-fú-juì	Hubert Humphrey

I. English Translation:

Li I saw Nixon and Humprey debated in T.V. last night.

Dean I saw it too. They discussed the problems of Vietnam.

Li I agree with Nixon's opinion.

Dean I think both of their opinions are good.

Li I hope Nixon can be President.

Dean It is too bad, you can't vote yet.

Li Is the President of the United States elected by the people.

Dean Yes, every grown-up has the right to vote.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

ì-chièn	opinion	t'úng-ì	agree (with)

II. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang tsài chiēh-shang k'àn-chien ni.
   wǒ tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang tsài drive-in ch'īh-fan.
   wǒ tsó-t'ien wan-shang tsài chiā nien-shū.

2. wǒ yěh k'àn chien le.
   wǒ yěh t'īng-chien le.
   wǒ yěh hsiǎng-tao le.
   wǒ yéh tsò-tao le.
   wǒ yěh wár-kuò le.

3. wǒ tsàn-ch'éng t'ā-te chǔ-chang.
   wǒ hsǐ-huan t'ā-te chǔ-chang.
   wǒ t'úng-ì t'ā-te chǔ-chang.
   wǒ tsàn-ch'éng t'ā-te ì-chièn.

4. k'ě-hsi nǐ méi-yu hsüǎn-chü-ch'üán.
   k'ě-hsi nǐ méi-yu ch'ién.
   k'ě-hsi nǐ méi tsài chiā.
   k'ě-hsi nǐ méi-yu lai.

III. Answer the following question:

1. mĕi-kuo-te tsŭ́ng-t'ŭng shìh jèn-mín hsüắn-chŭ́-te ma?

   a. shìh-te.
   b. shìh-te, pŭ́-kuò ch'ú-le jén-mín ĭ-wài, hái-yu hsüán-chŭ́-t'uán hsüăn.
   c. shìh yú jén-mín kēn hsüăn-chŭ́-t'uán í-k'uàr hsüăn-te.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

   1. wŏ tsó-t'ien wăn-shang méi-yu shuì-chiào.

   2. wŏ́ yĕh méi-shuì.

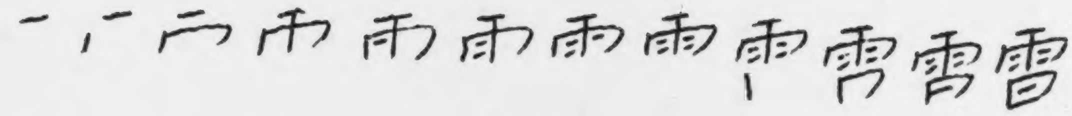
   3. I agree with his opinion.

   4. It is too bad you can't come.

B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to describ the election of an American President.

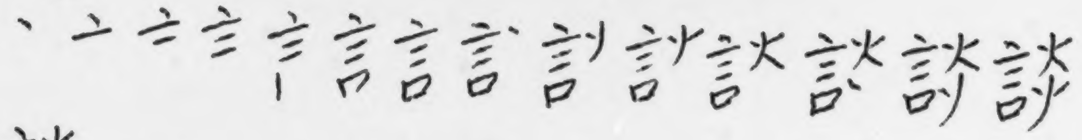
Practise the following characters:

電



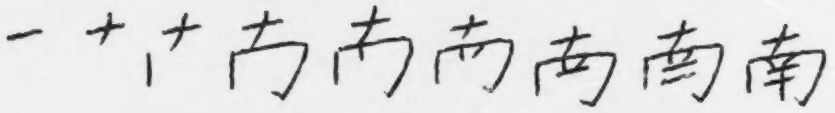
電 **tièn** **electricity** **tièn-yingr** **movie**

談



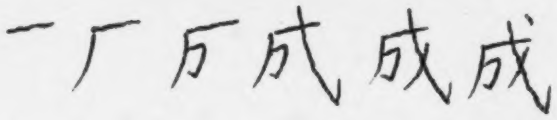
談 **t'án** **talk**

南



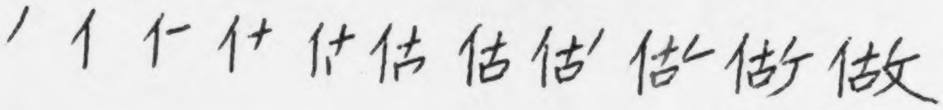
nán **south**

成



ch'éng-kung **succeed** **tsàn-ch'éng** **agree**

做



tsò **do**

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Radicals are important in locating characters in a dictionary what is the radical of the following groups of characters:

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

tièn-huà	telephone
tièn-ch'ē	trolley car
hé t'án	peace talk
t'án-huà	(a) talk
nán-chí	south pole
nán-fang	the south
ch'éng-jén	of age
tsò-shih	to work
nán-mĕi	South America

Lesson 4

Dialogue:

Dean nĭ́ hăo-hsiàng tuì chèi-tz'ù-te hsüăn-chü̆́ hĕn-yu hsìng-ch'ü.

Li tāng-ján-lou ! chèi-shih wŏ tì-Ī tz'ù k'àn mĕi-kuo jén hsüăn-chü̆́.

Dean nĭ-men chūng-kuo hsüăn-chü̆́ tsŭ́ng-t'ŭng yĕh kēn wŏ-men ĭ-yàng ma?

Li pú-t'ài í-yàng. wŏ-men-te tsŭ́ng-t'ŭng shìh yú kè-shĕng tài-piăo hsüăn-te.

Dean kè-shĕng tài-piăo?

Li chiù-shih mĕi ì-shĕng hsüắn-chü̆́ ch'u t'ā-men-te tài-piăo ch'ü hsüăn tsŭ́ng-t'ŭng.

Dean yüán-lai jú-tz'ŭ. nà chiù méi-yu wŏ-men nèm-me jè-nào le.

Li wŏ k'àn yĕh ch'à-pu-tō.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

hsüăn-chü	elect, election	yú---hsüăn-te	elected by

B. Passive Vocabulary:

yŭ hsìng-ch'ü	interested	shĕng	a province, state
jè-nào	exciting	tài-piao	representative

I. English Translation:

Dean It seems you are very interested in this election.

Li Of course ! This is the first time I get to watch an American election.

Dean Is Chinese election the same as ours?

Li Not quite, our President is elected by the representatives of every province.

Dean The representatives of every province?

Li Every province elects its representatives to elect the President.

Dean Is that so, then it won't be as exciting as ours.

Li I think it is almost the same.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

chǔ-hsí	chairman, president

II. Pattern Practice:

1. chèi-shih wǒ tì ī-tz'ù k'àn měi-kuo-te hsüǎn-chǔ.
   chèi-shih wǒ tì-ī-tz'ù tào měi-kuó.
   chèi-shih wǒ tì-ī-tz'ù ch'īh hamburger.
   chèi-shih wǒ tì ī-tz'ù ch'īh chūng-kuo-fàn.

2. wǒ-men-te tsǔng-t'ǔng shìh yú kè-shěng tài-piǎo hsüǎn-te.
   wǒ-men-te chǔ-hsí shìh yú tà-chiā hsüǎn-te.
   wǒ-men-te tsǔng-t'ǔng shìh yú jén-mín chüǎn-te.
   wo-men-te tai-piǎo shih yú t'úng-hsüéh hsüǎn-te

3. nà chiù méi-yu wǒ-men nèm-me jè-nào le.
   nà chiù méi-yu wǒ-men nem-me hǎo-wár le.
   nà chiu méi-yu wǒ-men nèm-me p'ién-i le.

III. Answer the following question:

1. nǐ-men chūng-kuo hsüán-chǚ tsúng-t'ǔng yěh kēn wǒ-men ī-yàng ma?

   a. ch'à-pù-tō.
   b. yǔ ì-tiǎr pu ī-yàng.
   c. chūng-kuo-te tsúng-t'ǔng shìh yú jén-mín tài-piǎo hsüǎn te.

IV. Homework

a. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

   1. chèi-shih wǒ tì-ī tz'ù t'iào-wǔ.

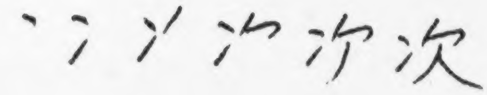
   2. t'ā shìh yú tà-chiā hsüǎn-te.

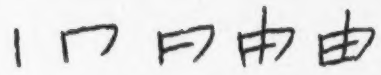
   3. Your family is not as noisy as mine.

   4. You are very interested in dancing.

b. Write a few sentences in Chinese about something interesting.

Practise the following characters:

次  tz'ù time(s)

由  yú from

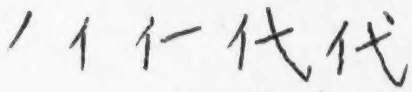
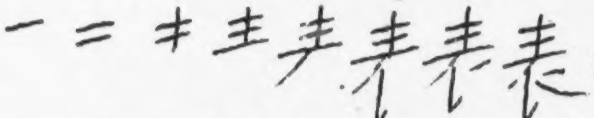
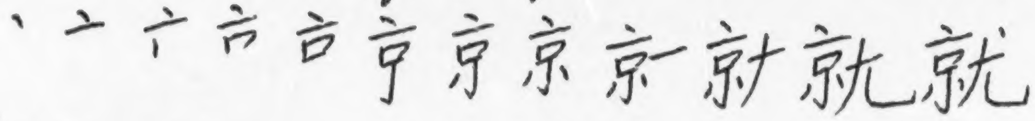
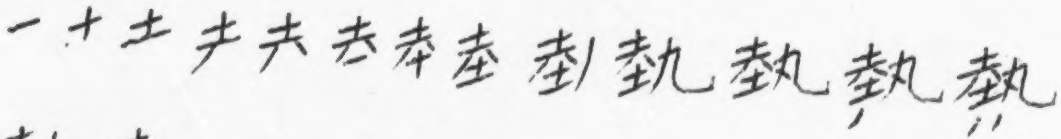
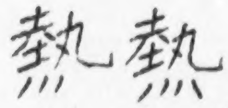
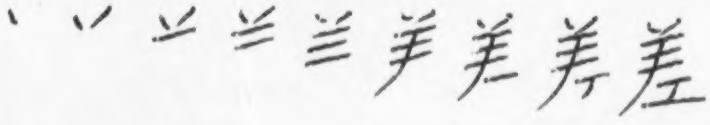
代  tài

表  piǎo tài-piǎo representative

就  chiù then

熱   jè hot

差  ch'à ch'à-pu-tō almost

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 由田；代找.

Lesson 5

Dialogue:

Li	nǐ-men tào-tǐ něi-t'ien hsüán-chǚ tsúng-t'ǔng a?
Dean	shîh-ī-yüèh wǔ hào.
Li	nà wǒ k'ế-ĭ ch'ü k'àn tà-chiā t'óu-p'iào le.
Dean	nǐ-men chūng-kuo-te tsúng-t'ǔng shìh chǐ-nién hsüǎn ī-tz'ù ne? yěh-shih szù-nién ma?
Li	pú-shih, wǒ-men liù-nién ts'ái hsüǎn ī-tz'ù.
Dean	ī-ke tsúng-t'ǔng k'ế-í tsò chǐ-tz'ù ne?
Li	liǎng tz'ù.
Dean	nà kēn wǒ-men ī-yàng.
Li	chūng-kuo kēn měi-kuo-te cheng-chìh-chìh-tù yǘ hěn-tō ī-yàng-te tì-fang.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

t'óu-piào	cast a vote, ballot	chǐ-nién	how many years?
chǐ-tz'ù	how many times?		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

chèng-chìh	political	chìh-tù	system
tì-fang	places, points		

I. English Translation:

Li When is the President election?

Dean The fifth of November.

Li Then I can go see the people vote.

Dean How long is the term of the President, also four years.

Li No, we have six year terms.

Dean Then how many terms can a President serve?

Li Two terms.

Dean Then it is the same as ours.

Li There are many points in common in the political system of China and America.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

yén-sè	color	tà-kài	perhaps

II. Pattern Practice:

1. nǐ-men tào-tǐ nĕi-t'ien hsüăn-tsŭng-t'ŭng ne?
   nǐ tào-tǐ shém-me shíh-hòur lái ne?
   nǐ tào-tǐ lái-pu-lai.
   nǐ tào-tǐ lái le.

2. nǐ-men tsŭng-t'ŭng shìh chǐ-nién hsüăn ī-tz'ù ne? yĕh-shih szù-nién ma?
   nǐ-te ī-fu shìh shém-me yén-sè te? yeh-shih pái-te ma?
   nǐ-te tì-tì chǐ-suì le ne? yeh-shih wŭ-suì ma?

3. ī-ke tsŭng-t'ŭng k'ĕ-i tsò chǐ-tz'ù ne?
   ī-kè tsò-wei k'ĕ-ĭ tsò chǐ-ke jén ne?
   ī-chāng chǐh k'ĕ-ĭ hsiĕh chǐ-ke tsù ne ?

III. Answer the following question:

1. nĭ-men tào-tĭ nĕi-t'ien hsüăn tsúng-t'ŭng ne?

   a. wó chĭh chīh-tao shih shíh-ī-yüèh, pù chīh-tao shìh nĕi-t'iēn.
   b. tà-kài shih shíh-ī-yüèh wŭ hào pa.
   c. hsià-k'è yüèh pa.

IV. Home-work

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nĭ tào-tĭ hùi-pu-hui?

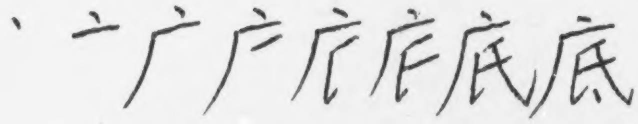
2. nĭ tsài chèr chĭ-nién le?

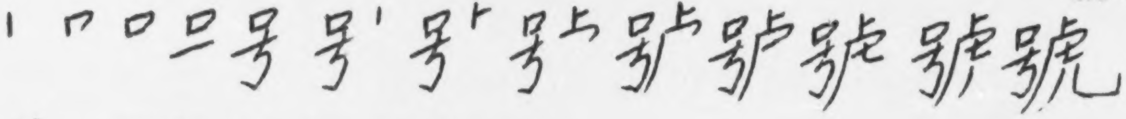
3. How many people can sit in a classroom?

4. There are many common points between you and me.

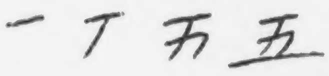
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to tell which election system you like best, Chinese of American?

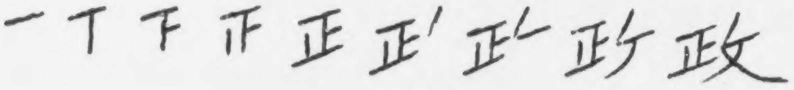
Practise the following characters:

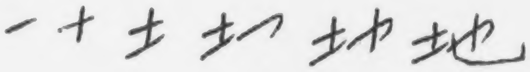
底  tǐ bottom tào-tǐ to the bottom at last

號 

hào number day of the month

五  wǔ five

政  chèng chèng-fǔ government

地  ti ground

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character: 五 三 ; 地 他

Review

I. Uses of hǎo

1. hǎo-jén, hǎo-shìh, hǎo-p'éng-yu
2. hǎo-pu-hao?
3. hǎo-chí-le.
4. hǎo-k'àn, hǎo-ch'īh, hǎo-wár
5. hǎo-hsiàng
6. hǎo-chǐ-ke --

II. chǐ, tó-shao

1. nǐ yǔ chǐ-pěn shū?
   wǒ yǔ sān-pen shū.

2. nǐ yǔ tó-shao-pěn-shū?
   wǒ yǔ èrh-shíh-sān-pěn shū.

3. chèi-chièn ī-fu chǐ-k'uài ch'ién?
   pá-k'uài ch'ién.

4. chèi-chièn ī-fu tó-shao ch'ién?
   szù-shih k'uài.

5. nǐ chǐ-suì le?
   wǒ wǔ-suì le

6. nǐ mèi-mei tó tà le?
   t'ā èrh-shíh le.

III. Resultative

1. k'àn-chièn
2. t'īng-chièn
3. hsiǎng-tào
4. tsò-tào
5. shuō-ch'u
6. ch'īh-tào
7. ch'īh-wán-le
8. shài-hēi-le.

IV. le, ne

1. wǒ ǐ-chīng tsò-wán le.
   wǒ hái-méi tsò-wán ne.

2. èrh-shíh-ī suì chiù k'ě-ǐ t'óu-p'i
   t'óu-p'iào le.
   yào chǐ-suì ts'ái néng t'óu-
   p'iào ne?

3. nà k'ě chēn yǔ ì-szù le.
   nǐ shuō yǔ ì-szù méi-yu ne?

Group III

Lesson 1

Dialogue

Dean	huá-té, nǐ́ liěn-sè pú t'ào hǎo, shìh-pu-shih shēng-pìng le.
Li	pú-shih, chǐh-shih tsó-t'ien wǎn-shang méi-yu shuì hǎo.
Dean	tsěm-me la ! yě́h-hsü té-le hsiāng-szū pìng le pa !
Li	piéh luàn-shuō, wǒ hsīn-li pù shū-fu.
Dean	tuì-pu-ch'ǐ, wǒ kāi-tǎ, tào-tǐ́ tsěm-me le, k'uài kào-sung wo.
Li	hsiǎng-chiā, nǐ chīh-tao tsó-t'ien shìh shém-me jìh-tzu ma?
Dean	pù chīh-tào, shìh shém-me jìh-tzu ne?
Li	shìh chūng-kuo-te ch'ú-hsì, yěh-shih tsuì chùng-yào-te t'uán-yüán-te jìh-tzu.
Dean	nèm-me chīn-t'ien shìh hsīn-nién le, kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ, kūng-hsǐ fā-ts'ái.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

shēng-pìng	(be) sick	shuì	sleep
té-le	get	hsiǎng-chiā	homesick

B. Passive Vocabulary:

hsīn-li	in the heart, in the mind	kāi-tǎ	should be spanked, hit
shū-fu	comfortable	t'uán-yüán	full as the moon, here means family reunion
hsīn-nién	New Year's day		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

liěn-sè	facial colour, expression	hsiāng-szū-pìng	lovesickness
ch'ú-hsī	New Year's eve	kūng-hsǐ-fā-ts'ái	wishing you a happy and propreous new year
hsiǎng	to miss		

I. English Translation:

Dean	Walter, you don't look well, are you sick?
Li	No, I am not. I just didn't sleep well last night.
Dean	What's the matter ! May be you are in love.
Li	Don't talk nonsense. My heart doesn't feel very good.
Dean	I am sorry, I should be punished, Tell me what's wrong.
Li	I'm homesick. Do you know what day was yesterday?
Dean	No, I don't. What day was yesterday?
Li	Chinese New Year's Eve. It also is the most important reunion day (for family) in China.
Dean	Then to-day is New Year. Happy New Year.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

chīng-shen	vitality, emergy

II. Pattern Practice:

1. ní liĕn-sè pú-t'ài-hăo, shìh-pu-shih shēng-pìng le?
   nǐ săng-tzu pú-t'ài-hăo, shìh-pu-shih shēng-pìng le?
   nǐ liĕn-sè pú-t'ài-hăo, shìh-pu-shih t'ài lèi le?
   nǐ chīng-shen pú-t'ài-hăo, shìh-pu-shih shēng-pìng le?

2. wŏ hsīn-li pù shū-fu.
   wŏ chèr pù shū-fu. (pointing to the part of the body that hurts)
   wŏ shēn-t'ĭ pù shū-fu.
   wŏ tsó-t'ien pù shū-fu.

3. shìh chūng-kuó-te ch'ŭ-hsì, yĕh-shih tsuì chùng-yào-te t'uán-yüán-te jìh-tzu.
   shìh mĕi-kuó-te shèng-tàn-chiéh, yĕh-shih tsuì chùng-yào-te t'uán-yüán-te jìh-tzu.
   shìh kuó-ch'ìng, yĕh-shih tsuì chùng-yào-te jìh-tzu.
   shìh kuó-ch'ìng, yĕh-shih tsuì chùng-yào-te ī-ke chiéh-jìh.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. nĭ́ liĕn-sè pú t'ài-hăo, shìh-pu-shih shēng-pìng le?

   a. pú-shih, wŏ́ hĕ́n-hao.
   b. pú̮-shih, wŏ́ chĭh-shih t'ài-lèi le.
   c. wŏ yĕh pù chĭh-tào tsĕm-me le.
   d. yĕ́h-hsü shìh-te, wŏ́ hĕn lèi.

IV. Homework

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nĭ́ liĕn-sè hĕ́n-hao, ī-tìng yŭ́ hăo hsiāo-hsi.

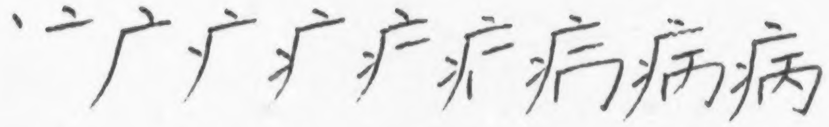
2. piéh k'āi wán-hsiào le, wŏ pù shū-fu.

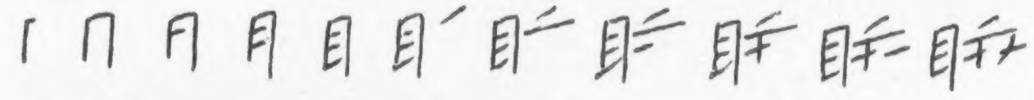
3. ch'ú-hsì kēn shèng-tàn-chiéh tōu-shih chùng-yào-te chiéh-jìh.

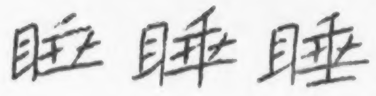
4. chūng-kuo yŭ hắo-chĭ-ke t'uán-yüán-te jìh-tzu.

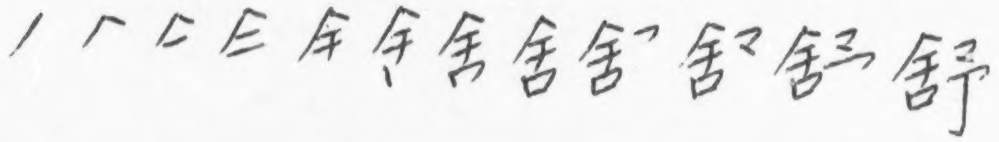
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to describ your New Year's Eve.

Practise the following characters:

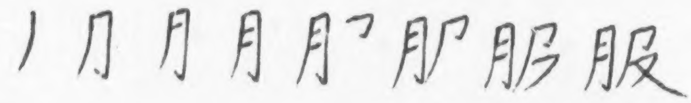
病  ping sick

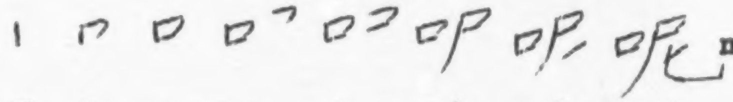
睡 

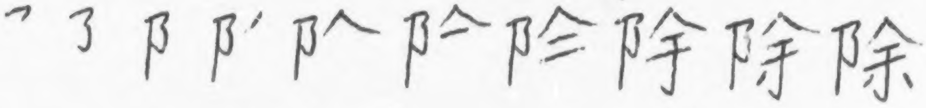
 shuì sleep

舒 

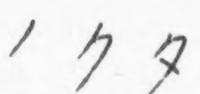
shu shu-fú confortable

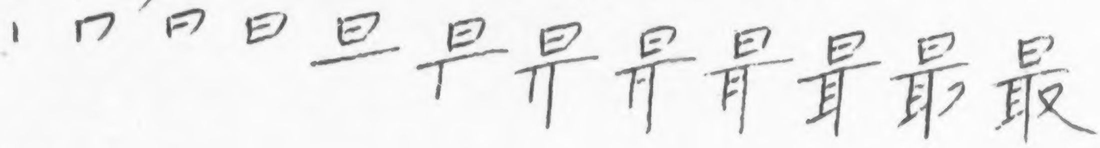
服  fú shu-fú confortable

呢  ne final particle

除 

ch'ú ch'ú-hsì New-year's eve

夕  hsì ch'ú-hsì New-year's eve

最 

tsuì most

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are amde up with the character you have had. Write them and learn them.

pìng-jén	a patient
shēng-pìng	to be sick
měi-jén	a beautiful person
shuì-měi-jén	sleeping beauty
hsiāng-szū-pìng	lovesick
tzù-yú	free, freedom
jè-t'ien	hot season
kuó-tà tài-piǎo	National representative
pìng hǎo-le	recovered from sickness
tsui ài	love most

Lesson 2

Dialogue

Li nǐ mā-ma tsò-te ts'ài chēn hǎo ch'īh.

Dean hái hsiǎng chiā ma?

Li tāng-ján-hsiǎng. wǒ hsiǎng wo mā-ma tsò-te nién-kāo.

Dean nǐ-men kuò-nién hái ch'īh shém-me ne?

Li nà k'ě t'ài-tō-le. chī-yā-yú-jòu tōu yǔ. pěi-fang-jén hái ch'īh chiǎo-tzu.

Dean nèm-me tō-te ts'ài, ì-t'ien tsěm-me ch'īh-te wán ne?

Li shéi-shuō ch'īh ì-t'ien, těi-ch'īh hǎo-tō-t'ien ne. kuò-nién nèi-chǐ t'ien chiā-li tōu pú tso fàn.

Dean kuǎn-tzu ne?

Li kuǎn-tzu yěh pù k'āi-mén, tà-chiā tōu tsài mén-shang t'iēh-che húng chǐh, hsiěh-che kè-chǔng chí-lì te huà.

Dean chí-lì-te huà?

Li hsiàng kūng-hsǐ fā-ts'ái, fù-kuèi-mǎn-t'áng, tō-tzǔ-tō-sūn, shém-me-te.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

ch'īh	eat	kuò-nién	New-year period
ts'ài	food, dishes	húng	red
fàn	meal	kuǎn-tzu	restaurant

B. Passive Vocabulary:

chī-yā-yú-jòu	chicken, duck, fish and meat.
pěi-fāng-jén	the people of Northern China
chiǎo-tzu	a kind of dumplings with meat and vegetable filling
chí-lì	lucky
chí-lì-te-huà	lucky words

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

nién-kāo	cakes made of glutinous rice eaten at Chinese New Year		
t'iēh	to paste, stick on	tō-tzu-tō-sūn	many sons and grandsons
fù-kuèi-mǎn-t'áng	overflowing with wealth and honors		

I. English Translation:

Li Your mother really knows how to cook good food.

Dean Are you still homesick?

Li Sure. I am thinkihg of the cakes my mother makes for the new year.

Dean What also do you usually eat new year?

Li Too many things, chicken, fish, ducks and meats. Northerners also have dumplings.

Dean How can you finish up all the food in oneday?

Li Who says we must finisn up everything in one day. We can take several days. During new year, we don't cook at all.

Dean How about restaurants?

Li Restaurants do not open either. Everybody paste red papers with lucky words or phases on the door.

Dean Lucky words?

Li Yes, phases such as "wish you wealth", "overflowing with abundance", " have many sons and grandsons", etc.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

kè-chǔng-kè-yàngr-te	various	hsién	salty
t'ién	sweet		

II. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ hsiǎng wǒ mā-ma tsò-te nién-kāo.
   wǒ hsiang wǒ mā-ma tsò-te ts'ài
   wǒ hsiǎng wǒ mā-ma tsò-te ī-fu.
   wǒ hsiǎn wǒ chiěh-chieh tsò-te wá-wa.

2. nǐ-men kuò-nién hái ch'īh shém-me ne?
   nǐ-men k'ǎo-shìh hái k'ǎo shém-me ne?
   nǐ-men shàng-k'è hái shàng shém-me ne?
   nǐ-men yüěh-huì hái tào nǎr ch'ü ne?

3. shéi shuō ch'īh ī-t'ien, těi sh'īh hǎo chǐ-t'ien.
   shéi shuō wár ì-t'ien, těi wár hǎo chǐ-t'ien.
   shéi-shuō k'ǎo ì-t'ien, těi k'ǎo hǎo chǐ t'ien
   shéi-shuō tsǒu ì-t'ien, těi tsǒu hǎo chǐ t'ien.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. nǐ-men kuò-nién tōu ch'īh shém-me ne?

   a. wǒ-men kuò-nién yǔ kè-chǔng-kè-yàngr-te nién-kāo.
   b. ch'īh-te tūng-hsi t'ài tō-le, shuō yěh shuō pù-wán.
   c. t'ién-te, hsién-te tūng-hsi tōu ch'īh,
   d. ch'ú-le ch'īh nién-kāo, hái-yu chī-yā-yǘ-jòu.

IV. Homework

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

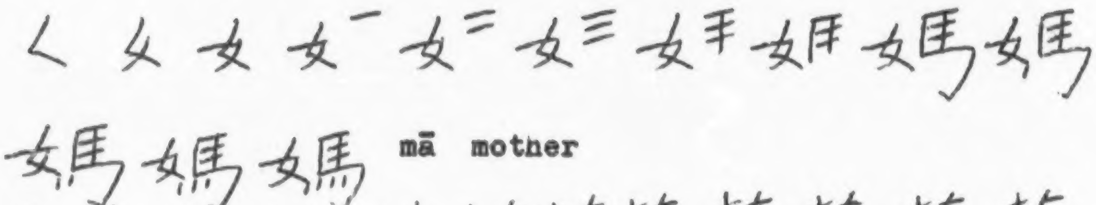
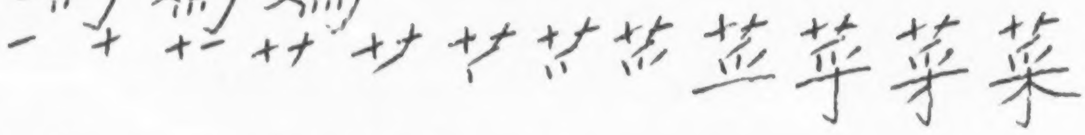
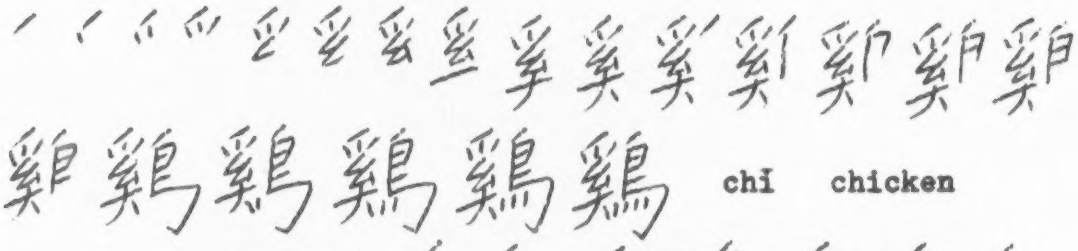
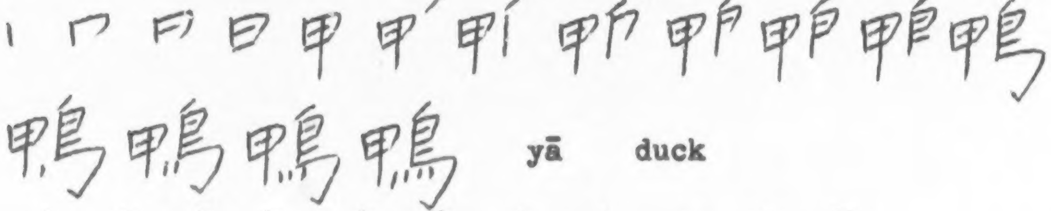
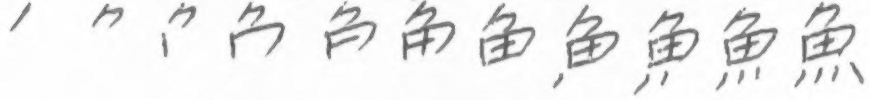
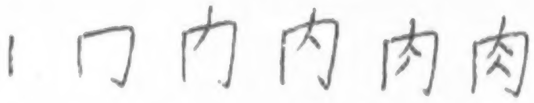
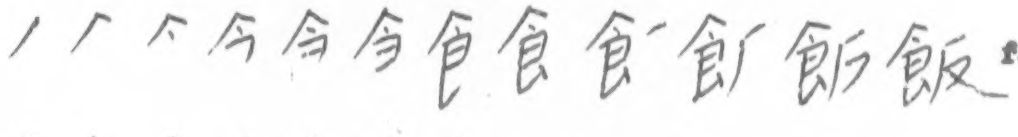
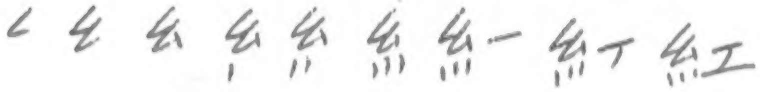
   1. wǒ́ hsiǎng wǒ mā-ma tsò-te chiǎo-tzu.

   2. ch'ú-le chiǎo-tzu, nǐ hái hsǐ-huan shém-me ne?

   3. Who say I am sick, I am just too tired.

   4. Chinese like lucky words.

B. Try to translation some English lucky words into Chinese.

媽		mā	mother
菜		ts'ài	vegetable, dishes
鷄		chī	chicken
鴨		yā	duck
魚		yü	fish
肉		jòu	meat, flesh
飯		fàn	rice, meal
紅		húng	red

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them.

wăn fàn	evening meal
chūng-kuo fàn	Chinese food
chūng-kuo ts'ài	Chinese dishes
tă-yǘ-te	fisherman
tsò-fàn-te	cook
húng-jén	red(man) Indians
ch'īng-ts'ài	vegetables
niú-jòu	beef
yáng-jòu	mutton
t'ién-chī	grog(edible)

Lesson 3

Dialogue

Dean wèi-shém-me yào-yùng húng chǐh t'iēh tsài mén-shang ne?

Li yīn-wei chūng-kuo húng-se tài-piǎo chí-lì.

Dean yüán-lái-jú-tz'ǔ, wǒ ǐ-hou těi tō-yùng tiǎr húng-se-te tūng-hsi le.

Li kuò-nién nèi-t'ien, tà-chiā tōu ch'uān-che hsīn-te ī-fu, tsǎo-shang
hsiēn kěi tsǔ-hsiēn pài-nién, tsài kěi pà-pa, mā-ma pài-nién.

Dean kuò-nién, nǐ tsuì hsǐ-huan shém-me?

Li yā-suì-ch'ién.

Dean yā-suì-ch'ién, shém-me shih yā-suì-ch'ien a?

Li yā-suì-ch'ién chiù hǎo-hsiàng nǐ-men shèng-tàn-chiéh-te lǐ-wù í-yàng.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

t'iēh	paste, stick on	chí-lì	lucky
tài-piǎo	represent, representative		
tsǎo-shang	in the morning	ch'uān	wear
yüán-lái-jú-tz'ǔ	is that so!		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

tsǔ-hsiēn	ancestors	pài-nién	new year congratualations
yā-suì-ch'ién	cash wrapped in red paper given to children on New Year's Eve for good luck and longevity		
shèng-tàn-chiéh	Christmas	lǐ-wù	gift, present

I. English Translation:

Dean Why do you use red papers to paste on the doors?

Li Because in China, red is a symbol of luck.

Dean I see. Then from now on I am going to use more red things.

Li During New Year Day, everybody wears new clothes. The first thing in the morning, we worship our ancestors, then we offer our parents a happy new year.

Dean What do you like best about New Year?

Li New Year gifts.

Dean New Year gifts? What is that?

Li New year gifts are the same as your Christmas gifts.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

chún-chiéh	pure, purity

II. Pattern Practice:

1. húng-se tài-piǎo hǎo-yǜn-ch'i.
   pái-se tài-piǎo ch'ún-chiéh.
   yüán-te yüèh-liang tài-piǎo t'uán-yüán.

2. wǒ ǐ-hou těi tō-yùng tiǎr húng-se-te tūng-hsi.
   wǒ ǐ-hou těi tō-ch'īh tiǎr t'ién-te tūng-hsi.
   wǒ ǐ-hou těi tō ch'uan-tiǎr hǎo-k'àn-te ī-fu.
   wǒ ǐ-hou těi tō-tsò tiǎr hǎo-shìh.

3. kuò-nién, nǐ tsuì hsǐ-huan shém-me?
   hsià-t'ien nǐ tsuì hsǐ-haun shém-me?
   yǜn-tùng, nǐ tsuì hsǐ-huan shém-me?

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. kuò-nién, nǐ tsuì hsǐ-huan shém-me?

a. wŏ tsuì hsǐ-huan yā-suì-ch'ién.
b. yā-suì-ch'ién.
c. ch'īh-te, wár-te, wŏ tōu hsǐ-huan.
d. wŏ tsuì hsǐ-huan ch'īh nién-kāo.

IV. Homework

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. tsài chūng-kuo húng-se tài-piăo shém-me ne?

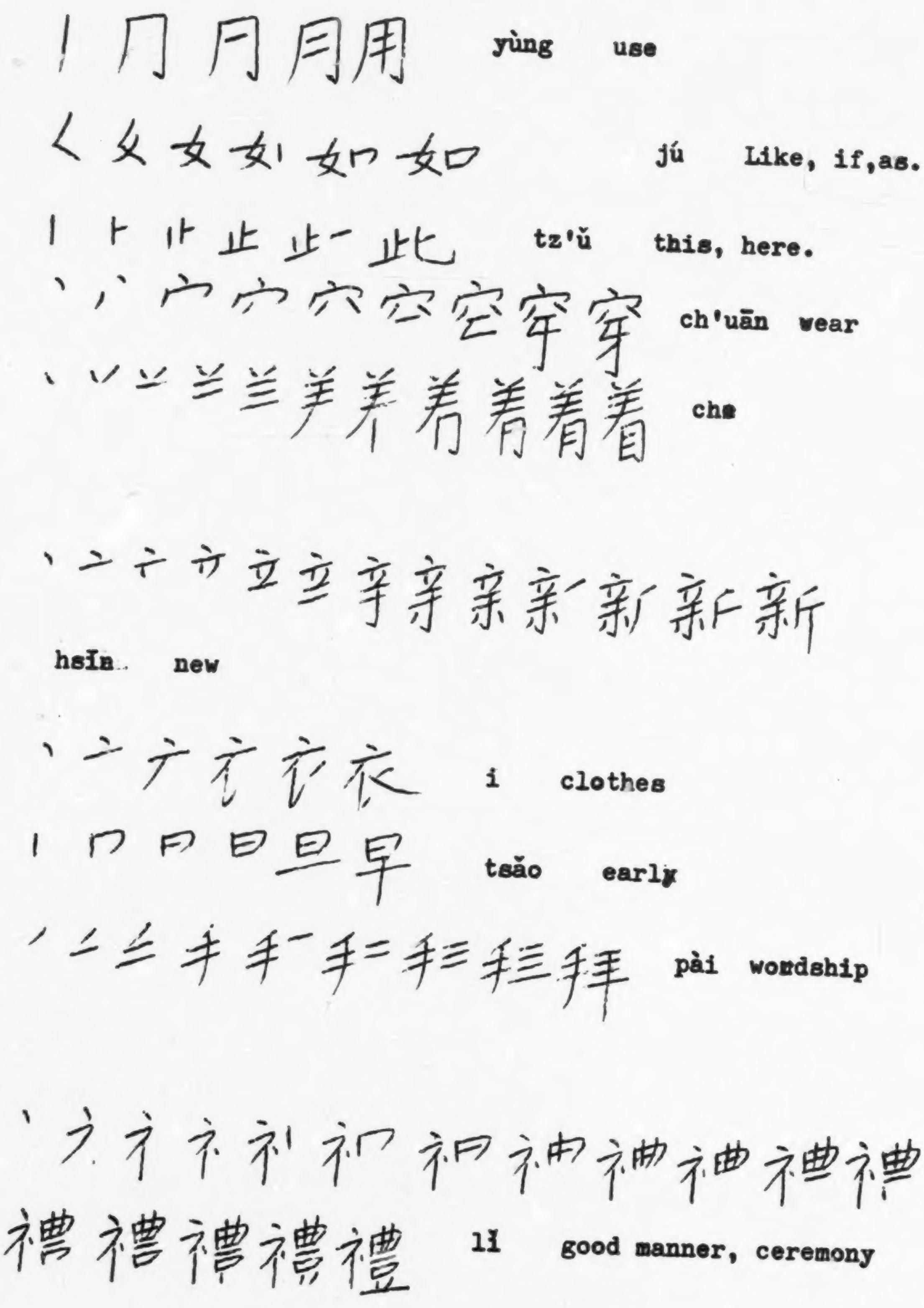
2. wó ǐ-hou tĕ́i shăo ch'īh tiăr t'ién-te tūng-hsi.

3. What do you like to do best during the summer vacation?

4. I like swimming best.

B. Write a few sentences to tell what color you like best, and why?

Practise the follwoing characters:



用 yùng use

如 jú Like, if,as.

此 tz'ǔ this, here.

穿 ch'uān wear

着 che

新 hsīn new

衣 i clothes

早 tsǎo early

拜 pài wordship

禮 lǐ good manner, ceremony

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distingusih the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

用 同
如 好
如 知
此 比
着 看

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them.

ī-fu	clothes
shuì-ī	sleep wear
hsīn-nién	new year
tà-ī	coat
hsin-p'éng-yu	new friend
hsīn ch'è-ch'ē	new car
hsin tì-fang	new place
tsǎo-shang	morning
tsǎo-lái	come early
pài-nién	wish--happy new year

IV. Circle the radicals in the following characters:

早媽呢代意樣

請活家還

V. Count the number of strokes besides the radical in each character of exercise IV.

Lesson 4

Dialogue

Mary t'īng-shuō nǐ-men chūng-kuo kuò-nién chēn jè-nào.

Li k'ĕ-pú-shih ma. tào-ch'ù tōu k'ḗ-ĭ t'īng-chièn fàng p'ào-te shēng-yīn.

Mary wèi-shém-me yào fàng p'ào ne?

Li t'īng-shuō yīn-wei kuĕi p'à p'ào-te shēng-yīn. sṓ-ĭ ì-fang p'ào,
kuĕi chiù pù kăn ch'ū lai le.

Mary chèi tào-shih ke hăo fāng-fa.

Li wŏ-men-te hsīn-nién yào kuò-tao chēng-yüèh shíh-wŭ, nǐ chīh-tao ma?

Mary wèi-shém-me tào shíh-wŭ ne?

Li shíh-wŭ shìh tēng-chiéhr, yĕh-shih í-ke t'uán-yüán-te jìh-tzu,
kuò-wán-le chèi-t'ien, hsīn-nién ts'ái chēn--chèng-te wán le.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

jè-nào	exciting	kuĕi	ghost
chēn-chèng	real, genuine		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

fàng-p'ào	shoot fire-crackers	chēng-yüèh	the first lunar month of the year
tēng-chiéhr	Lantern Festival, on the 15th of the 1st lunar month		
shēng-yīn	voice		

I. English Translation:

Mary	I hearsay that Chinese New-year sounds like fun.
Li	It is true. One can hear the sounds of fire-crackers everywhere.
Mary	Why do you shoot fire-crackers?
Li	Hearsay the ghost are afraid of the sounds of fire-crackers. Therefore when one light fire-crackers, the ghost do not dare come out.
Dean	It is a good idea.
Li	Do you know our New Year lasts until the fifteenth of the first lunar month?
Dean	Why does it last until the fifteenth?
Li	Fifteenth is the Feast of Lantern, and it also is a day of get-together. After this day, the New Year celebration really over.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

chièh-k'ŏu	excuse

II. Pattern Practice:

1. t'īng-shuō yīn-wei kuĕi p'à p'ào-te shēng-yīn, sŏ-ĭ ī-fàng p'ào,
   kuĕi chiù pù kăn ch'ŭ lai le.
   t'īng-shuō yīn-wei t'ā shēng-pìng le, sŏ-ĭ t'ā méi-yu lái shàng-k'è.
   t'īng-shuō yīn-wei t'ā hĕn huài, sŏ-ĭ méi-yu ī-ke p'éng-yu.

2. chèi tào shih ke hăo fāng-fa.
   chèi tào shih ke hăo chŭ-chang.
   chèi tào-shih chièn hăo-shìh.
   chèi tào shih ke hăo hsiāo-hsi.

3. kuò wán-le chèi-t'ien, hsīn-nién ts'ái chēn-shèng-te wán-le.
   kuò wán-le chīn-t'ien, wŏ ts'ái chēn-chèng-te chăng tà le ī-suì.
   kuò wán-le chīn-nién, wŏ ts'ái shíh-pá suì.

III. Answer the follwoing question in different ways:

1. wǒ-men-te hsīn-nién yào kuò-tao chēng-yüèh shíh-wǔ, nǐchīh-tao ma?

   a. wǒ t'īng-shuō le.
   b. wǒ t'īng t'ā shuō-kuò le.
   c. wǒ pù chīh-tao.
   d. wǒ pù chīh-tao, wèi-shém-me nèm-me ch'áng ne.

IV. Homework

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

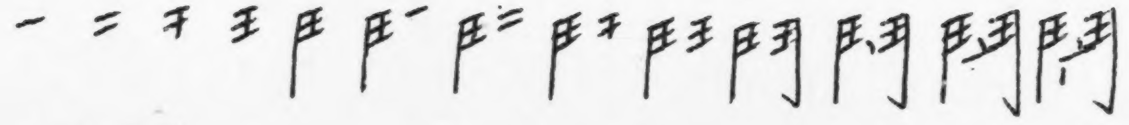
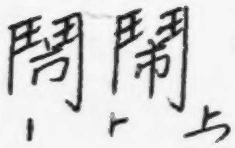
1. t'īng-shuō yīn-wei t'ā t'ài máng, sǒ-ǐ pǔ lái le.

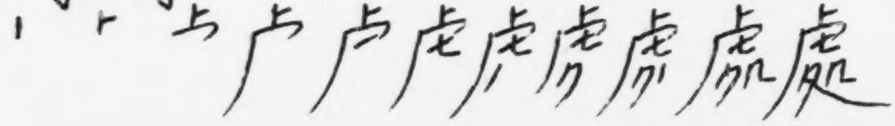
2. chèi tào shih ke hǎo chièh-k'ǒu.

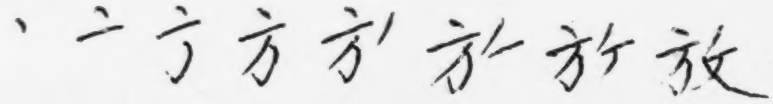
3. After to-day, the school will be closed.

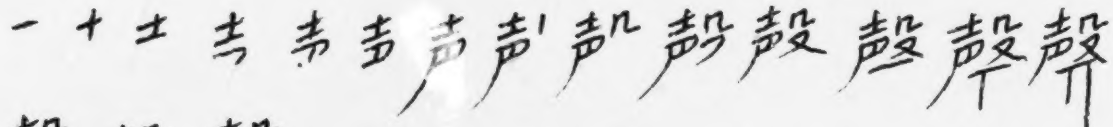
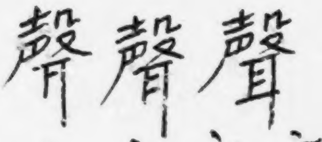
4. Why are you running?

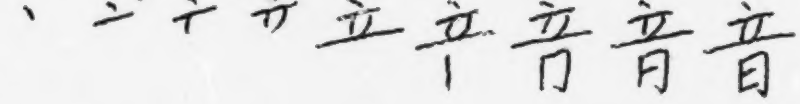
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to tell when we have fire-cr ackers, and why?

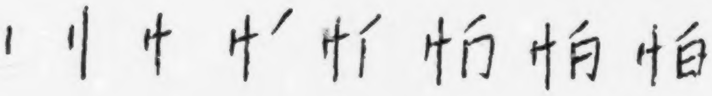
鬧 
 **nào** make noise **jè-nào** exciting

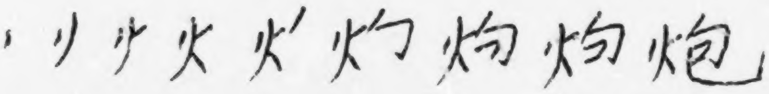
處 
ch'ù a place

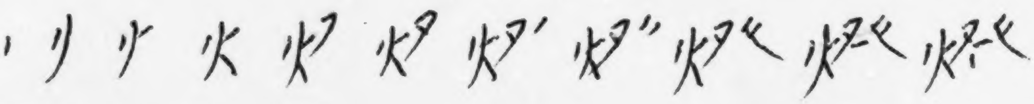
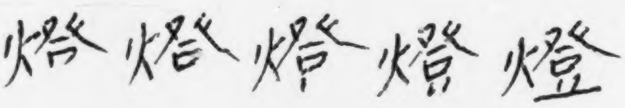
放  **fàng** shot, put

聲 
 **shēn** shound voice

音  **yīn** sound

怕  **p'à** be afriad of

炮  **p'ào** firecracker

燈 
 **tēng** light

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the prounuciation and meaning of each character:

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had.
Write them out and learn them:

hǎo-ch'u	good points
yùng-ch'u	use, usage
fàng-hsīn	set(you) heart at rest(don't worry)
fàng-hsüéh	school is out
tà-shēng	loud (voice)
tièn-teng	electric lamp
chēng-yüeh	the first month of the lunar calender
chèng-tui	just right, correct
chèng-nao	just in time
p'à jè	afraid of the hot weather

IV. Radical has two forms: and

Radical has two forms: and

V. Count the number of strokes besides the radical in each character of exercise IV.

Lesson 5

Dialogue

Mary huá-té, ní shǒu-shang ná-te shìh shém-me?

Li shìh ī-ke huā-tēng. wǒ chiā-li kéi wo chì-lai te.

Mary chēn-hǎo-k'àn.

Li sùng-kéi ni, hǎo-pu-háo?

Mary chēn-te ! hsièh-hsieh ni.

Li shíh-wǔ nèi-t'ien, tsài jè-nào-te chiēh-shang tōu pǎi-che kè-chǔng-kè-yàngr-te huā-tēng.

Mary shìh tsài pái-t'ien, hái-shih tsài wǎn-shang ne?

Li tō-pàn tsài wǎn-shang, yǔ-te tì-fang ch'īh-wán-le yüán-hsiāo, chiù tao chiēh-shang ch'ü k'àn huā-tēng.

Mary ch'ü k'àn-te jén tō-pu-tō?

Li nà chēn-shih jén-shān-jén-hǎi, jè-nào-chí-le.

Mary nǐ-men chūng-kuo jén chēn huì hsiǎng-shòu.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

chì	to mail	sùng	send, give
pái-t'ien	day time	tō-pan	mostly

B. Passive Vocabulary

huā-tēng	lantern decorated with colored designs
kè-chǔng-kè-yàngr	various kinds
yüán-hsiāo	small round dumplings made of sweet rice-flour with fillings eaten on the 15th of the 1st lumar month.
jén-shān-jén-hǎi	a huge crowd (lit. human mountain, human sea)
hsiǎng-shòu	enjoy life

I. English Translation:

Mary What are you holding in your hands?

Li It is a colored lantern. My family sent it to me.

Mary It is really pretty.

Li May I give it to you?

Mary Really, thank you very much.

Li There are various kinds of colored lanterns on display on the busy streets on the 15th.

Mary Is it during day or at night?

Li It is mostly at night. Some of the people finish eating the dumplings and go see the lanterns.

Mary Are there many people?

Li It is a huge crowd and it is a lot of fun.

Mary You Chinese really know how to enjoy life.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

ì-pă	a bunch of	hsìn	letters
fēng	c. for letters		

II, Pattern Practice:

1. nǐ shŏu-shang ná-te shìh shém-me?
nǐ tsuĭ-li ch'īh-te shìh shém-me?
nǐ shēn-shang ch'uān-te shìh shém-me?
nǐ chiăo-shang ch'uān-te shih shém-me?

2. tsài chiēh-shang păi-che kè-chŭng-kè-yàngr-te huā-tēng.
tsài p'ù-tzu li, păi-che kè-chŭng-kè-yàngr-te tūng-hsi.
tsài ch'ē-tièn-li, pai-che kè-chŭng-kè-yàngr-te ch'ì-ch'ē.

3. nĭ-men chūng-kuo-jén chēn-huì hsiăng-shòu.
nĭ-men chēn pú-huì hsiang-chòu.
méi-kuó-jén tsuì huì hsiang-shòu.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. ní shŏu-shang ná-te shìh shém-me?

   a. wó shŏu-shang ná-te shìh ì-pă huār.
   b. shìh ì-chāng huàr.
   c. shìh í-chièn ī-fu.
   d. shìh ì-pĕn shū.
   e. shìh ì-fēng hsìn.
   f. shìh í-k'uài nién-kāo.

IV. Homework

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

   1. ní tsuĭ-li tsài ch'īh shém-me tūng-hsi?

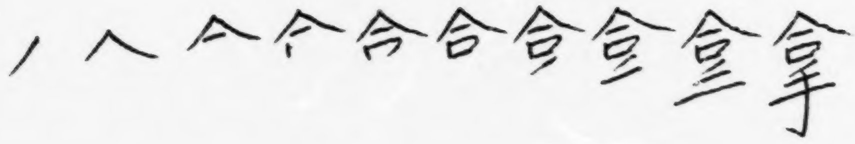
   2. wŏ tsài ch'īh nién-kāo.

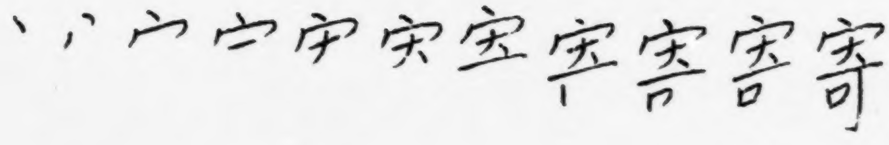
   3. There are various kinds of flowers in the flower shop.

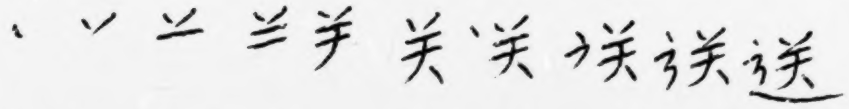
   4. You don't know how to enjoy yourself.

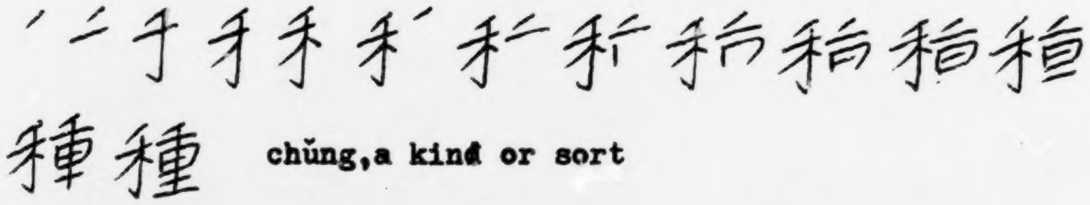
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to describ the Chinese New Year.

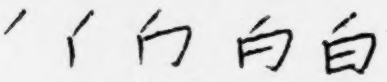
Practise the following characters:

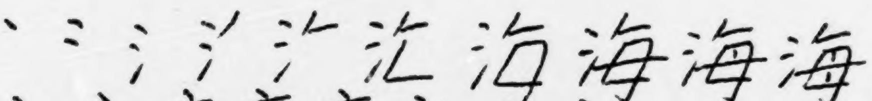
拿

ná take, bring

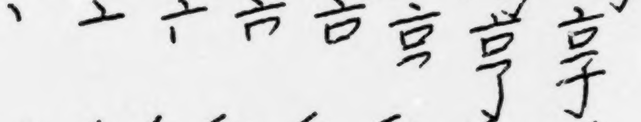
寄

chì mail

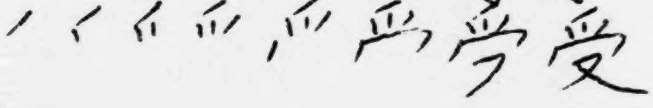
送

sùng sent, give

種

chŭng,a kind or sort

白

pái white

海

hăi sea

享

hsiăng enjoy

受

shòu receive
hsiăng-shòu enjoy

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pair of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

受 爱

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them.

chì hsìn	mail letter
chì tūng-hsi	mail things
sùng-k'è	see guest to the door
sùng lǐ	to give presents
pái ch'ǐh	eat without paying for it
pái-huà	venacular
hēi-hǎi	black Sea
tì-chūng-hǎi	Mediterranean Sea
shàng-hǎi	Shanghai

Review

I.

A. hsiǎng (1. think, 2. want, 3. miss)

1. wǒ́ hsiǎng ni huì lái.
   wǒ́ hsiǎng wo tuì-le.
   tà-chiā tōu hsiǎng t'a hě́n hǎo.

2. wǒ́ hsiǎng ch'īh tūng-hsi.
   wǒ-men tōu hsiǎng ch'ü k'àn tièn-yǐngr.
   t'ā hsiǎng ch'ü tǎ ch'iú.

3. wǒ́ hě́n hsiǎng chiā.
   wǒ́ hsiǎ́ng wǒ pà-pa.
   t'ā hsiǎng t'ā nǚ-p'éng-yu.

B. yào (1. want, 2. must, 3. to order)

1. nǐ yào ch'īh t'áng ma?
   wǒ yào ch'ǚ mǎi ī-fu.
   mèi-mei yào ch'ü k'àn ch'iú-sài.

2. nǐ yào hǎo-hāor-te nièn-shū.
   wǒ-men yào t'īng lǎo-shih-te huà.
   nǐ yào tō ch'īh tiǎr tūng-hsi.

3. wǒ yào í-ke jè-kǒu, t'ā yào í-ke hamburger.
   wǒ yào ì-pēi k'ě́-k'ǒ́u-k'ě-lè.
   tào chūng-kuo kuán-tzu nǐ huì-pu-huì yào ts'ài.

C. -tao

1. wǒ-men-te nién yào kuò-tao í-yüèh shíh-wǔ́
2. wǒ-men těi nièn-tao míng-t'ien ts'ái fàng-chià ne.
3. ch'ǐ́ng ni pǎ shū fān-tao tì shíh-yèh.
4. nǐ k'ě́-i huí-tao nǐ wèi-tzu shàng ch'ü.
5. ch'ǐ́ng ni pǎ chèi-pěn shū ná-tao nàr ch'ü.
6. mā-ma pǎ mèi-mei tài-tao hsüéh-hsiào ch'ü le.

II. Useful Sentences:

1. hắo chiŭ pú chièn le, nǐ́ hăo ma?
2. wŏ shēn-t'ĭ pú t'ài shū-fu.
3. nǐ́ t'ài huài-le, chēn kāi-tă.
4. kūng-hsĭ, kūng-hsĭ, kūng-hsǐ́ nĭ kuò-nién hăo.
5. nĭ mā-ma chēn huì tsò chūng-kuó ts'ài.
6. chī-yā-yú-jòu wŏ tōu ài ch'īh.
7. kuò-nién tĕi tō-shuō chī́-lì-te huà.
8. wŏ té-le hăo tō yā-suì-ch'ién.
9. wŏ sùng kě́i ni ī-yàng tūng-hsi.
10. chèi t'iáo chiēh-shang jén-shān-jén-hăi, jè-nào-chī́-le.

Group IV

Lesson 1

Mary	huá-tê, wǒ yào k'ǎo ni ī-ke wènθt'ī.
Li	shém-me wèn-t'ī? k'ě piéh t'ài nán a !
Mary	yào-shih nǐ pú-huì huí-tá, nà chiù chēn kāi-tǎ le.
Li	Ou ! yǔ nèm-me yén-chùng a ! k'uài wèn pa.
Mary	chūng-kuo tào-tǐ yǔ tó-shao nién-te lì-shǐh?
Li	chèi-ke a ! tà-kài sān-ch'iēn-wǘ-pǎi nién, tuì pa !
Mary	suàn nǐ tuì le. nèm-me měi-kuo ne?
Li	měi-kuo ya ! měi-kuo ts'ái liǎ́ng-pǎi tō-nién. pǐ́ ch'ǐ chūng-kuo lai, nǐ-men hái-shih ī-ke hsiǎo tì-ti.
Mary	nà nǐ-men chūng-kuo shìh shém-me ?
Li	shìh lǎo tà-kē ya !

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

nán	difficult	kāi-tǎ	should be spank, hit
ch'iēn	thousand	pǎi	hundred
hái-shih	still	tà-kē	eldest brother

B. Passive Vocabulary:

huí-tá	answer	yén-chùng	serious
lì-shǐh	history	tà-kài	perhaps
suàn	to count		

I. English Translation:

Mary Walter, I want to test you on a question.

Li What is it? Don't be too difficult.

Mary You should be punished, if you can't answer it.

Li O, is it that serious; what is the question?

Mary How many years of history does China really have?

Li Oh, that ! it is probably three thousand and five hundred years. Right?

Mary I guess you are right, then how about America?

Li America, America just has about two hundred years. In comparison to China, you people are just little brothers.

Mary Then how about China?

Li We are elder brothers.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

hsiǎo-ch'i	stingy

II. Pattern Practice:

1. yào-shih nǐ pú-huì huí-tá, nà chiù chēn kāi tǎ le.
   yào-shih nǐ pú huì tsò, nà chiù chēn t'ài pèn le.
   Yào-shih nǐ pú-huì shuō chūng-kuó-huà, nà chiù chēn t'ài pèn le.
   yào-shih nǐ pù pǎ ch'ién chièh kéi wo, nà chiù chēn t'ài hsiǎo-ch'i le.

2. yǔ nèm-me yén-chùng, k'uài wèn pa.
   yǔ nèm-me hǎo-wár, k'uài ch'ü pa.
   yǔ nèm-me hǎo t'īng, k'uài shuō pa.

3. pí-ch'ǐ chūng-kuo lai, nǐ-men hái-shih ke hsiǎo tì-ti.
   pǐ ch'ǐ wǒ lai, nǐ hái-shih ke hsiǎo tì-ti.
   pǐ ch'ǐ wǒ chiā-li-te māo, nǐ-te māo hái-shih chīh hsiǎo mèi-mei.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. chūng-kuo tào-tǐ yǔ tó-shao nién-te lì-shǐh?

   a. hǎo-hsiàng shìh sān-ch'iēn tō nién pa.
   b. ts'úng yǔ lì-shǐh k'āi-shih, yǔ sān-ch'iēn tō nién le.
   c. wǒ pú t'ài chì-té le, tài-kài sān-ch'ien tō nién pa.

IV. Homework

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. yào-shih nǐ shēng-pìng le, chiù pú-yào lái le.

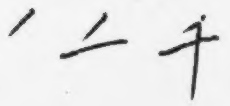
2. méi-yu nèm-me yén-chùng pa.

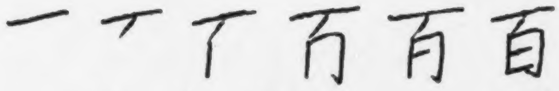
3. Perhaps he would come

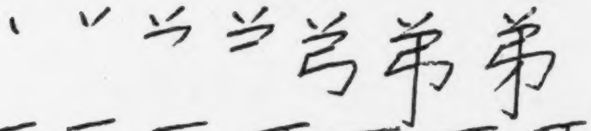
4. To compare with my brother, I am taller.

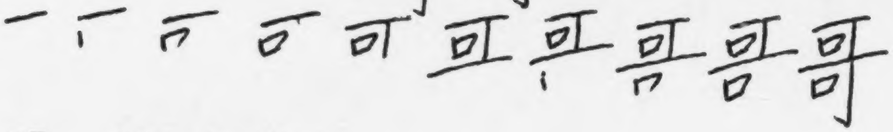
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese to tell the age of the nembers of your family.

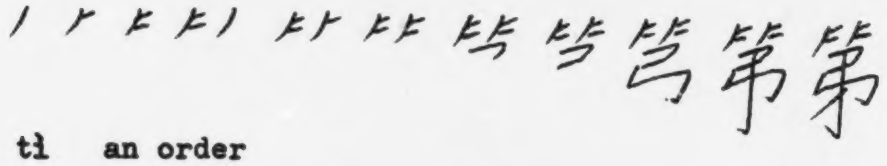
Practise the following characters:

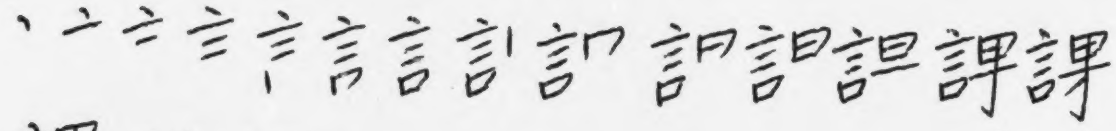
千

chiēn thousand

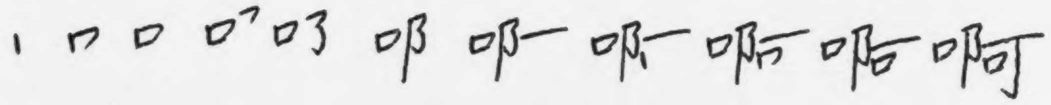
百

păi hundred

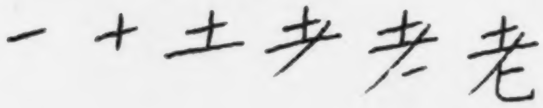
弟

tì younger brother

哥

kē elder brother

第

tì an order

課

課 k'è lesson

啊

a a final particle

老

lăo old

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

千 午
百 白
哥 寄
弟 第

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presents to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

shàng-k'è	go to class
hsià-k'è	class end
lǎo-jén	old man
tà-kē	oldest brother
tà tì-ti	oldest younger brother
lǎo t'úng-hsüeh	old schoolmate
pǎi-suì	hundred years old
ch'iēn-shuō pǎi-shuō-te	say over and over again especially trying to convince someone
k'è-pěr(pěn+r)	text book
lǎo-nién jén	old people

Lesson 2

Dialogue

Mary nĭ chèr yŭ-méi-yu tì-t'ú?

Li yŭ, chiù tsài ch'iáng-shang. nĭ yào k'àn shém-me?

Mary wŏ́ hsiăng k'àn-k'an chūng-kuo tào-tĭ́ yŭ tō tà.

Li chèi-ke wŏ k'ĕ́-i kào-sung ni, chūng-kuo ch'à-pu-tō yŭ sān-păi pā-shih tō wàn fāng-yīng lĭ.

Mary jàng wo suàn-suan k'àn, pù-té-liăo, nà pĭ yà-chōu-te szù-fēn-chīh-ī hái tà.

Li k'ĕ-pú-shih ma ! mă-li, nĭ chīh-tào chūng-kuo yŭ tó-shao jén-k'ŏu ma?

Mary jàng wŏ ts'āi-ts'ai k'àn, sān-wàn-wan.

Li pú-tuì, yŭ ch'ī-wàn-wan.

Mary nà-shih shìh-chièh jén-k'ŏu-te szù-fēn-chīh-ī le.

Li tuì-le. szù-ke jén chūng-chiàr, chiù yŭ ì-ke chūng-kuo-jén.

Mary chēn liăo-pù-ch'ĭ.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

pù-té-liăo	that is great	ts'āi	guess
suàn	to count	wàn	ten thousand
liăo-pù-ch'ĭ	great		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

ch'iáng-shang	on the wall	yà-chōu	Asia
szù-fēn-chīh-ī	one quarter	jén-k'ŏu	population
chūng-chiàr	between, among, middle		

C. Vocabulary which students are not required to learn:

tì-t'ú	a map	shìh-chièh	world
sān-păi-pā-shih-tō-wàn fāng-yīng lĭ	three million eight hundred thousand plus square miles		

I. English Translation:

Mary	Is there a map here?
Li	Yes, it is on the wall; what do you want to look up?
Mary	I want to see how big China really is.
Li	I can tell you about that. It is about three million eight hundred thousand square miles.
Mary	Let me figure a minte. Fastastic! That is even bigger than a quarter of Asia.
Li	Isn't that so ! Mary, do you know what the population of China is?
Mary	Let me guess, about three hundred million.
Li	Wrong, about seven hundred million.
Mary	Fantastic ! That is one-quarter of the world population.
Li	That is right. There is a Chinese in every four people.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

shìh	try	yín-háng	a bank

II. Pattern Practice:

1. jàng wo suàn-suan k'àn.
   jàng wo hsiǎng-hsiang k'àn.
   Jàng wo shìh-shih k'àn.
   jàng wo t'īng-t'ing k'àn.

2. chūng-kuo pǐ yà-chōu-te szù-fēn-chīh-ī hái tà.
   wǒ-te fáng-tzu pǐ chěng-ke fáng-tzu-te wǔ-fēn-chīh-ī hái tà.
   t'ā-te ch'ién pǐ chěng-ke yín-háng-te shíh-fēn-chīh-ī hái tō.

3. szù-ke jén chūng-chiàr chiù yu ì-ke chūng-kuo jén.
   wǔ ke hsüéh-sheng chūng-chiàr chiù-yu ì-ke nǘ hsüéh-sheng.
   szù-ke jén chūng-chiàr chiù-yu ì-ke jén huì shuō chūng-kuo huà.

III. Answer the fcllowing question in different ways:

1. nĭ chīh-tao chūng-kuo yŭ tó-shăo jén ma?

   a. pù-chīh-tao. nĭ kào-sung wo pa.
   b. wŏ pù chīh-tao, tà-kài shìh wú wàn-wan pa.
   c. wŏ ts'ái yŭ ch'ĭ wàn-wan.
   d. wŏ tāng-ján chīh-tao, ch'ĭ wàn-wan.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

   1. jàng wo suàn-suan k'àn tuì-pu-tui?

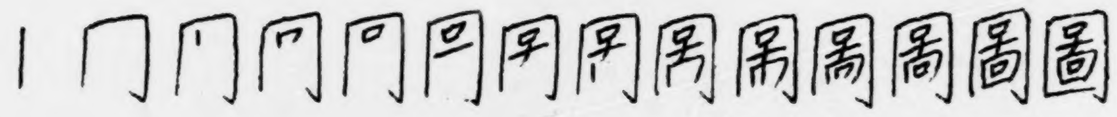
   2. wŏ chiā-te fáng-tzu pí t'ā-chiā-te wŭ fēn-chīh-ī hái hsiăo.

   3. The population of China is one quarter of the world population.

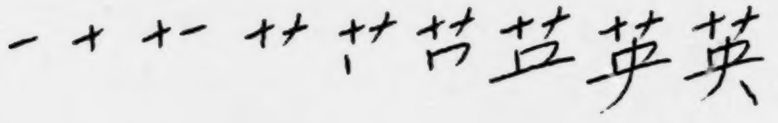
   4. China is really a big country.

B. Write a few sentencws in Chinese to tell what do you see in a world map.

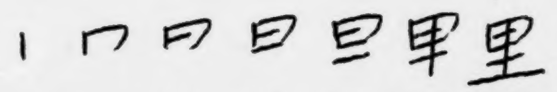
Practise the following characters:

圖 

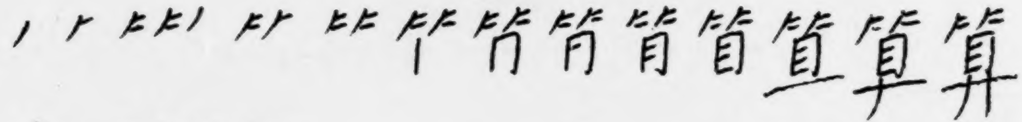
t'ů a map (tì-t'ú)

英 

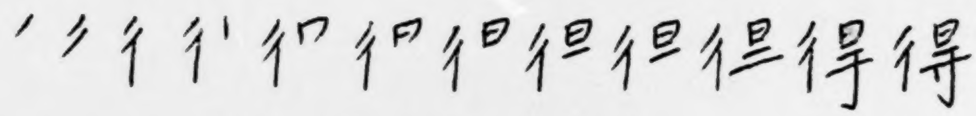
yīng England mile
yīng-lǐ

里 

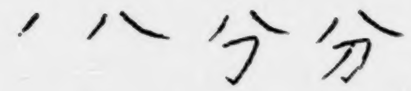
lǐ mile

算 

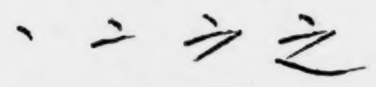
suàn calculate

得 

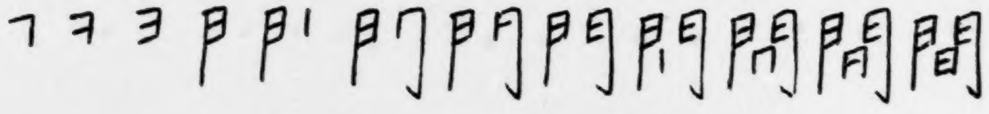
té get, attain pù-té-liǎo great

分 

fēn divide

之 

chīh subordinating particle (literary)

間 

chiēn between, a space , c. for room

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character :

圖 國
得 行
分 方
間 問

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

chūng-kuo tì-t'ú	map of China
yīng-kuo huà	English
suàn-hsüéh	arithmetic
sān-fen-chīh-èrh	two-thirds
té-jén-hsín	popular(get people's heart)

Lesson 3

Dialogue

Mary wǒ-men chīn-t'ien tsài-lai t'án-tan chūng-kuo, hǎo ma?

Li hǎo-shih-hao, pú-kuò nǐ yào hsiēn chiāo hsüéh-fèi.

Mary ch'íng ni k'àn ch'ǎng tièn-yǐngr pa !

Li hsièh-hsieh. nǐ hsiǎng chīh-tao hsieh shém-me ne?

Mary chūng-kuo tào-tǐ shìh p'íng-yüán tō, hái-shih shān-tì tō ne?

Li ch'ú-le liǎng-ke tà p'íng-yüán ǐ-wài, ch'à-pu-tō tōu-shih shān-tì.

Mary liǎng-ke tà p'íng-yüán tōu tsài nǎr ne?

Li í-ke tsài chūng-kuo pěi-pù, í-ke tsài chūng-kuo chūng-pù.

Mary chūng-kuo yéh-yu kāo-shan ma?

Li yǔ, ch'à-pu-tō tōu tsài chūng-kuo-te hsī-pù.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

t'án-t'an	talk about, discuss	chiāo-fèi	pay fee
hsüéh-fèi	tuition	p'íng-yüán	a plain, flat land
tiàn-yǐngr	movie		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

shān-tì	(mountain area) hill country		
pěi-pù	northern part	chūng-pù	central part
hsī-pù	west part		

I. English Translation:

Mary Let us discuss China again, okey?

Li Okey, but you must first pay tuition.

Mary How about to see a movie?

Li Okey, thank you. What do you want to know?

Mary Is most of China flat of mountain ous?

Li Besides two areas of flat land, most of it is mountainous.

Mary Where are the two flat areas?

Li There is one in the northern area, one in the central area.

Mary Does China have bigger mountain?

Li Yes, most of them are in the western regin.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

t'óu-fa	hair (on the head)	hsién	salty

II, Pattern Practicd:

1. wǒ-men chīn-t'ien tsài-lai t'án-t'an chūng-kuo, hǎo-ma?
wǒ-men chīn-t'ien tsài-lai t'án-t'an nèi pěn shū, hǎo ma?
wǒ-men tsài ch'ǚ k'àn-k'àn nèi-ch'ǎng tièn-yǐngr, hǎo ma?

2. chūng-kuo tào-tǐ shìh p'ing-yüán-tō, hái-shih shān-tì tō ne?
nǐ tào-tǐ shìh lái, hái-shih pù-lái?
nǐ t'óu-fa nèm-me ch'áng, wǒ k'àn pù ch'u lai nǐ shìh nán-te hái-shìh nǘ-te.
nǐ tào-tǐ shìh hsǐ-huan ch'īh t'ién-te ne, hái-shih hsién-te?

3. ī-ke tsài chūng-kuo pěi-pù, ī-ke tsài chūng-kuo chūng-pù.
ī-ke tsài wǒ chèr, ī-ke tsài nǐ nar.
ī-liàng ch'ē shìh wǒ pà-pa-te, ī-liàng shìh wǒ mā-ma te.
ī-ke kuó-chiā tà, ī-ke kuó-chiā hsiǎo.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. ní hsiǎng chīh-tào hsieh shěm-me ne?

   a. wǒ hsiǎng chīh-tao chūng-kuo yǔ tō-tà, tó-shao jén.
   b. wǒ hsiǎng chīh-tao chūng-kuo-te lì-shih.
   c. wǒ hsiǎng chīh-tào-te t'ài tō le.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

   1. wǒ-men lái t'án-t'an nǐ-te shìh pa!

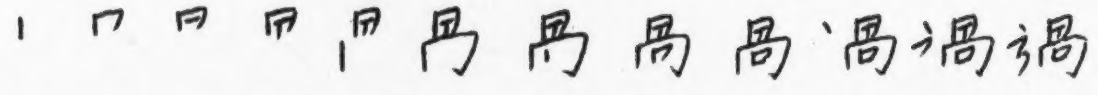
   2. nǐ-te tì-ti tà, hái-shih mèi-mei tà?

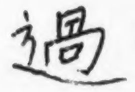
   3. Most of the students are good.

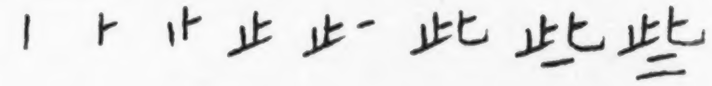
   4. You must first learn to speak.

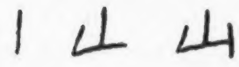
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese about the geography of the United States.

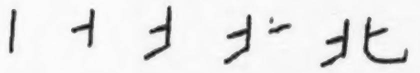
Practise the following characters:

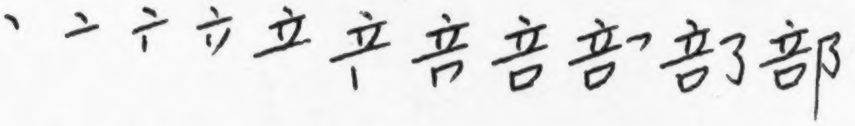
過 

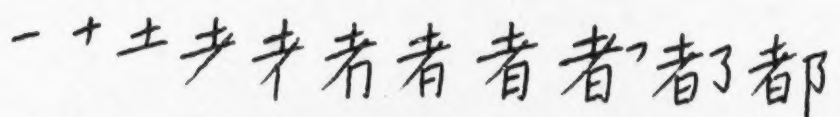
 kuò to pass time

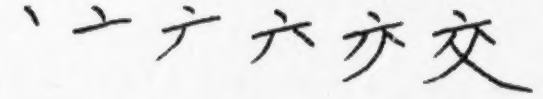
些  hsīeh some, several

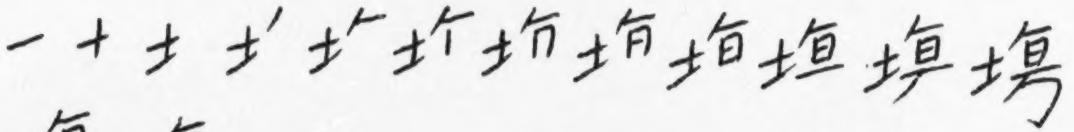
山  shan mountain

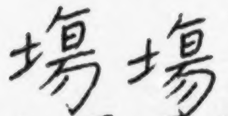
北  pĕi north

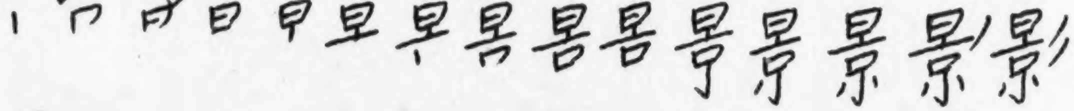
部  pù a division

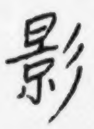
都  tōu all, the whole

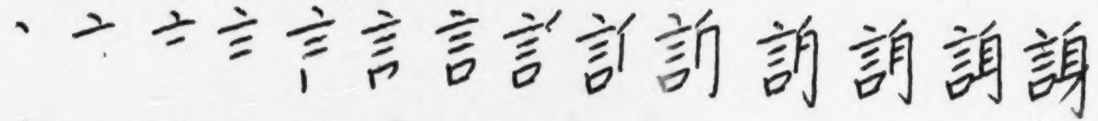
交  chiāo to hand to

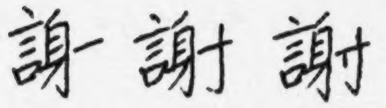
場 

 ch'ăng c. for movie, ball-game

影 

 yĭng tièn-yĭngr movie

謝 

 hsièh thank

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

過 還　　北 比
些 此　　部 都
山 出　　交 六

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

yǔ-míng	famous
shuǐ-ní	cement
t'iáo-chien	condition
shān-shui	(mountain and water) landscape view
shuǐ-niú	water buffalo

Lesson 4

Dialogue

Mary wǒ chīh-tao chūng-kuo yǔ liǎng-t'iáo tà hé.

Li tuì-le,`ī-t'iáo shìh ch'áng-chiāng, ì-t'iáo shìh huáng-hé.

Mary chèi liǎng t'iǎo hé-te míng-tzu tōu hěn-yu ì-szù.

Li yīn-wei ch'áng-chiāng shìh chūng-kuo tsuì ch'áng-te hé, sǒ-ǐ chiào ch'áng-chiāng.

Mary nèm-me huáng-hé-te shuǐ ǐ-tìng hěn huáng-le.

Li kěi ni ts'āi-cháo le. huáng-hé-te shuí hěn tsāng, yǔ hěn-tō-te huáng-ní, sǒ-ǐ chiào huáng-hé.

Mary chūng-kuó jén chēn ts'ūng-míng.

Li nǐ-men měi-kuó-jén yěh pú pèn a !

Mary pǐ-ts'ǔ, pǐ-tz'ǔ.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

t'iáo	c. for river	ts'ūng-ming	smart
míng-tzu	names	ch'áng	long

B. Passive Vocabulary:

ch'áng-chiāng	Yangtz River	huáng-hé	Yellow River
huáng	Yellow	tsāng	dirty
huáng-ní	mud	pǐ-tz'ǔ,pǐ-tz'ǔ	both are the same

I. English Translation:

Mary	I know China has two large rivers.
Li	That is right. One is Yangtze River, the other is Yellow River.
Mary	The names of these two rivers are very meaningful.
Li	Because Yangtze River is the longest river in China, it is called Long (Yangtze) River.
Mary	Then the water of Yellow River must be very yellow.
Li	You guess right. Yellow River's water is very dirty, has a lot of yellow mud, therefore it is called Yellow River.
Mary	Chinese are very smart.
Li	Americans are not stupid either!
Mary	We are the same, we are the same.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. chèi liǎng-t'iáo hé-te míng-tzu tōu hěn yǔ ì-szu.
   chèi liǎng ke jén-te míng-tzu tōu hěn yǔ ì-szu.
   chèi chǐ-yàng tūng-hsi-te yàng-tzu tōu hěn hǎo k'àn.

2. yīn-wei ch'áng-chiāng shìh chūng-kuo tsuì-ch'áng-te hé, sǒ-ǐ chiào ch'áng-chiāng.
   yīn-wei wǒ tsuì tà, sǒ-ǐ chiào lǎo-tà.
   yīn-wei t'ā hěn hǎo-k'àn, sǒ-ǐ kuǎn t'ā chiào wá-wa.
   yīn-wei t'ā hěn pèn, sǒ-ǐ-kuǎn t'ā chiào tà pèn-niú.

3. kěi ni ts'āi-cháo le.
   kěi ni ts'āi tuì le.
   kěi ni ts'āi tào le.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. chūng-kuó jén ts'ūng-míng, hái-shih mĕi-kuó jén ts'ūng-míng?

   a. wŏ pù chīh-tao, chèi hĕn nán-shuō.
   b. chèi ke wèn-t'í, wŏ pú huì hui-tá.
   c. wŏ k'àn tōu hĕn ts'ūng-míng.

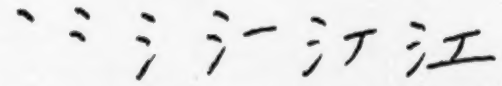
IV. Home work

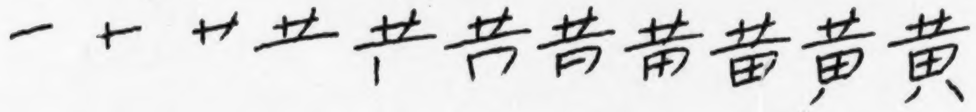
A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nĭ-te míng-tzu chēn yŭ ì-szu.
2. yīn-wei wŏ chăng-te hĕn-p'àng, sŏ-ĭ tà-chiā tōu kuăn wo chiào hsiăo-ch'iú.
3. You are smart, but I am not stupid either.
4. I know he doesn't like to study Chinese.

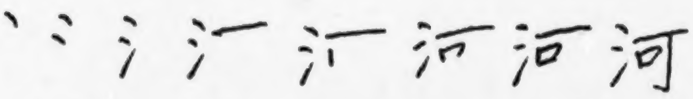
B. Write a few sentences in Chinese about the three longest rivers in the United States.

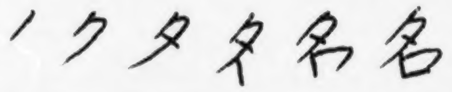
Practise the following characters:

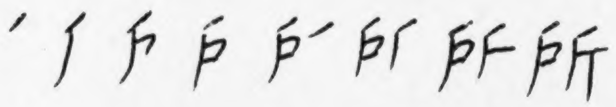
江  chiāng a large river

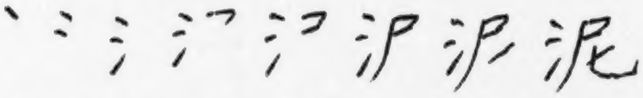
黄 

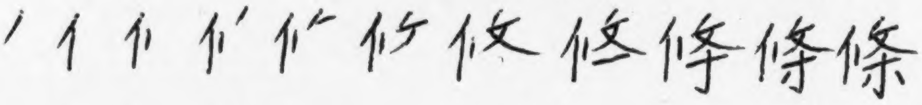
hhuáng yellow

河  hé river

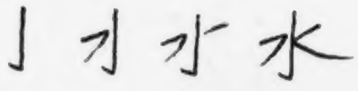
名  ming-tzu first name

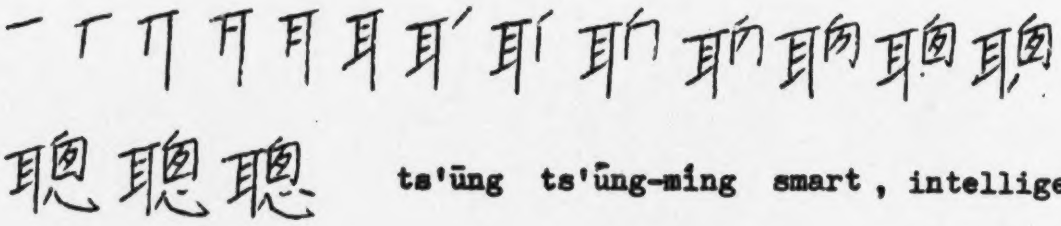
所  sŏ, só-ĭ therefore

泥  ni mud

條 

t'iáo c. for river

水  shui water

聰  ts'ūng ts'ūng-ming smart , intelligent

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

江 紅
河 可
名 各
泥 呢
水 冰

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them.

kuò-nién	celebrate new year
shan-yáng	goat
pĕi-chí	north pole
chiāo p'éng-yu	make friends
ying-tzu	shadow
hsièh-t'ien hsièh-tì	think heavens

Lesson 5

Dialogue

Li	mă-lì, nĭ hsièn-tsài ĭ-chĭng shìh chūng-kuo-t'ūng le.
Mary	piéh máng, hái-yu í-ke wèn-t'í.
Li	Ou ! shìh shém-me?
Mary	chūng-kuo jén hĕn ts'ūng-míng, k'ĕ-shih tào-tĭ fā-míng le hsieh shém-me ?
Li	nà k'ĕ t'ài tō le, í-t'iēn-í-yèh yĕh shuō pù wán.
Mary	suí-pièn kào-sung wo liăng-sān yàngr pa!
Li	hăo pa. hsiàng tsào-szū, tz'ú-ch'ì, tsào-chĭh, tĕng-tĕng.
Mary	yüán-lai tz'ú-ch'ì shìh chūng-kuo jén fā-míng-te.ya !
Li	tāng-ján-lou, yào-pu-ján tsĕm-me chiào "China".
Mary	yŭ tào-lĭ, yŭ-tào-lĭ.

Vocabulary

A. Active Vocabulary:

chūng-kuó-t'ūng	expert on China	ì-t'iēn-í-yèh	whold day and whole night
yào-pù-jén	otherwise	yŭ-tào-lĭ	reasonable
tĕng-tĕng	etcetera.		

B. Passive Vocabulary:

fā-míng	invent, invention	suí-pièn	at your convenience
tsào-szū	manufacturing of silk		
tsào-chĭh	manufacturing of paper		
tz'ú-ch'ì	Chinaware		

I. English Translation:

Li	You are now an expert on China.
Mary	I have one more question.
Li	Well, what is it?
Mary	Chinese are very smart, but what have they really invented?
Li	A lot, I can't finish in one day and one night.
Mary	Just tell me about two or three things (inventions).
Li	Okey, manufacturing of silk, China, and paper, etc.
Mary	So China was invented by Chinese!
Li	Of course, otherwise why would it by called "China"?
Mary	Very resonable, very resonable.

Supplementary Vocabulary

yàngr-yàngr	everything

II. Pattern Practice:

1. nǐ hsiẹ̀n-tsài ǐ-chīng shìh chūng-kuó-t'ūng le.
   nǐ hsien-tsài ǐ-chīng shìh měi-kuó t'ūng le.
   t'ā shìh í-ke yàng-yàngr t'ūng.

2. suí-pièn kào-sung wo liǎng-sān yàngr pa.
   suí-pièn ch'īh ì-tiǎr pa.
   suí-pièn tsò pa.
   suí-pièn t'ắn-t'an pa.

3. yào-pù-ján tsěm-me chiào "China".
   yào-pù-ján tsěm-me chiào ch'á-tiěn.
   yào-pù-ján wǒ chiù pù lái le.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. **chūng-kuo tào-tĭ fā-míng-le hsieh shém-me?**

   a. ī-yàngr ī-yàngr-te shuō, ī-t'iēn-ī-yèh yĕh shuō pù wán.
   b. wŏ chĭh-néng kào-sung ni chĭ-yàngr tsuì chùng-yào-te fā-míng.

IV. Homework:

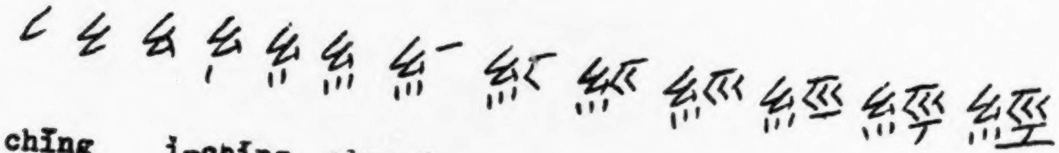
A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nĭ hsièn-tsài ĭ-chīng shìh mĕi-kuó-t'ūng le.
2. yào-pù-jám wŏ́ tsĕm-me huì pù lái ne?
3. So silk was invented by Chinese.
4. He said that he was an expert on China.

B. Write a few sentences in Chinese about China.

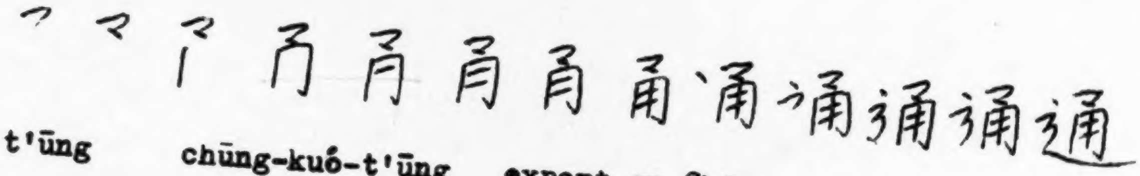
Practise the following characters:

經



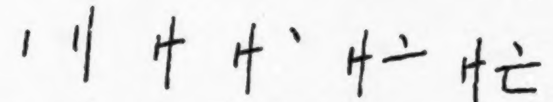
chīng i-chīng already

通



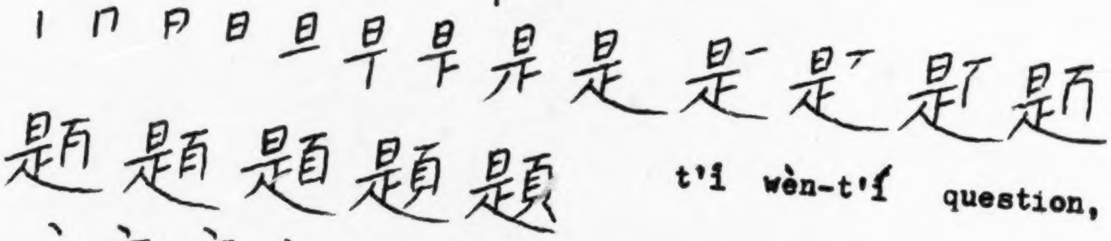
t'ūng chūng-kuó-t'ūng expert on China

忙



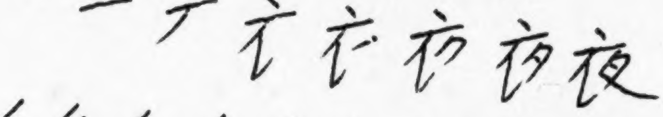
máng busy

題



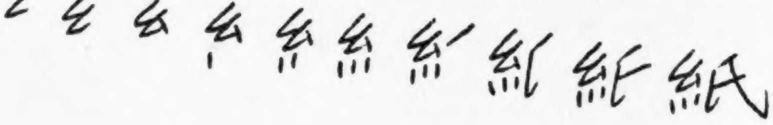
t'í wèn-t'í question, problem

夜



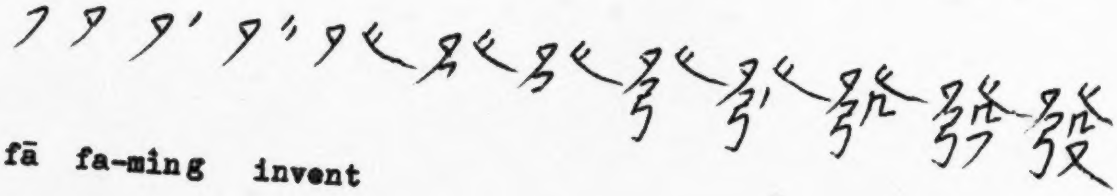
yèh night

紙



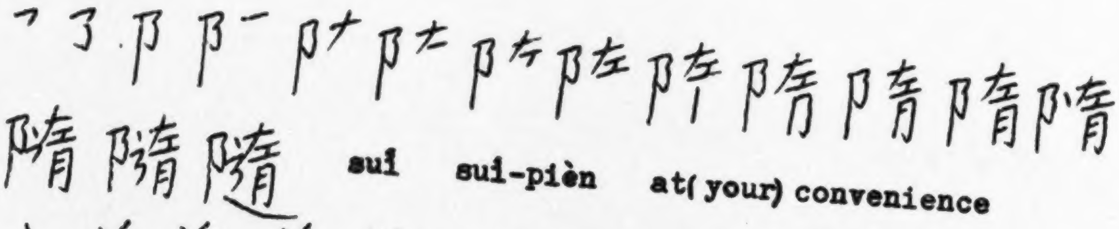
chih paper

發



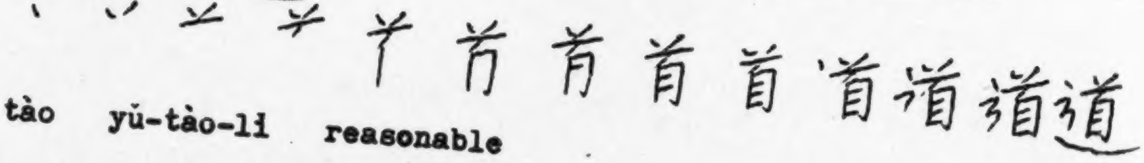
fā fa-ming invent

隨

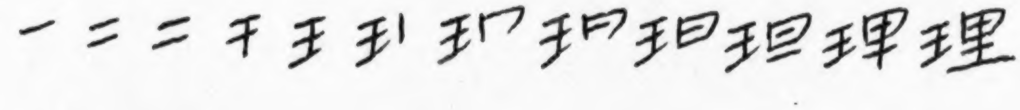


sui sui-pièn at(your) convenience

道



tào yǔ-tào-li reasonable

理 

lǐ yǔ-tào-lǐ reasonable

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue , substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

通 過

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

ching-kuò	**pass through**
chiāo t'ūng	**communciation**
t'í-mu	**title, question**
jìh-yèh	**day and night**
hsìn-chǐh	**letter paper, stationary**
shǒu-chǐh	**toilet paper**
fā-wèn(-t'í)	**ask questions**

IV. From this lesson, notice the additional radicals: 糸

Count the number of strokes. 經 紙 紅

Review

I.

shíh, pǎi, ch'iēn, wàn

1. shíh-ch'ī
   wǔ -shih-liù
   chiǔ-shih-szù
   pā-shih-sān

2. ì-pǎi
   ì-pǎi líng pā
   sān-pǎi wǔ-shíh
   liù-pǎi-chiǔ-shih-chiǔ

3. sān-ch'iēnszù-(pǎi).
   liù-ch'iēn-wǔ-pǎi-èrh-shíh.
   pā-ch'iēn-ch'ī-pǎi-liù-shih-szù.

4. sān-wàn
   liù-wàn-pā-(ch'iēn).
   wǔ-wàn-liù-ch'iēn-sāh-pǎi
   ī-wàn-wǔ-ch'iēn-erh-pǎi-ī-shíh
   ī-wàn-ī-ch'iēn-ī-pǎi-ī-shíh-ī

II.

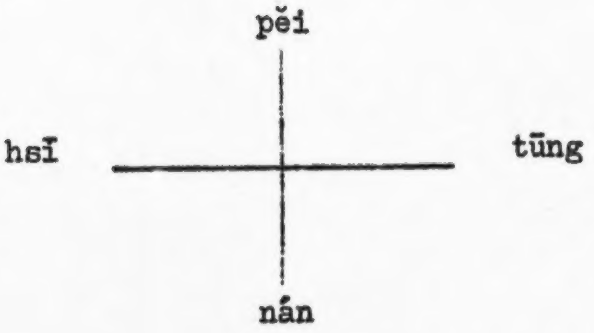
t'án, chuō, chiǎng

1. jàng wǒ-men lái t'án-t'an chèi-
   ke wèn-t'í.
   wǒ yào kēn ni t'án í-chièn shìh.
   tà-chiā tōu tsài t'án-t'iar,
   ch'īh tūng-hsi.

2. ní lǎo-shih shuō huà.
   t'ā shuō t'ā huì lai.
   tà-chiā tōu shuō t'a hén hǎo.

3. wǒ́ chiǎng í-ke hsiào-huar kéi
   ni t'īng.
   t'ā yěn-chiǎng chiǎng-te chēn
   hǎo.
   ní chiǎng-shū chiǎng-te t'ài
   k'uài le.

III.



IV. Listen carefully and circle the right words:

1. chèi _____(chēng, chēn) shìh í-chièn hǎo-shìh.
2. ch'íng nǐ _____(chièh, chiēh) wo ì-chīh pǐ.
3. wǒ-men hsià-wǔ yào ch'ü ______(k'āi-huì, k'āi-hsüéh).

4. wŏ-men chiā-li yŭ́ liăng ______(liàng, chīh) ch'ē.

5. nĭ chēn-shih _________(méi-té-liăo, pù-té-liăo.)

6. chūng-kuo yŭ́ liăng ______(kè, t'iáo) tà hé.

7. wŭ tsài szù kēn liù-te ________(hòu-t'óu, chūng-chiàr).

8. ch'ú-le yŭ ch'īh-te, _________(hái-hăo, hái-yŭ) ch'uān-te.

9. ní-mĕi-t'ien _________(tsăo-shang, hsià-wŭ) chĭ-t'ien-chūng ch'í lai.

10. chīn-t'ien wár-te hĕn ___________(t'ùng-k'uài, tŭng-kuài).

Group V

tì-ī-k'è

Dialogue:

Dean	nǐ tsài k'àn shém-me? k'àn-te nèm-me chuān-hsīn.
Li	ì-chāng hsiàng-p'iàr.
Dean	shéi-te a? shìh-pu-shih nǚ-p'éng-yu-te, k'uài kěi wo k'àn-k'an.
Li	pú-shih, shìh wǒ chiā-li-jén-te hsiàng-p'iàr.
Dean	jàng wo k'àn-k'an, chèi-shih shéi ya?
Li	chèi-shih wǒ pà-pa, chèi-shih wǒ mā-ma, chèi-shih wǒ tà-kē, èrh-kē kēn wo mèi-mei.
Dean	nǐ tà-kē tō-shao suì le.
Li	èrh-shih-sān-suì. ch'ǜ-nién tà-hsüéh ts'ái pì-yèh.
Dean	Ou !

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

chuān-hsīn	to concentrate; concentration	hsiàng-p'iàr	photo, picture
		èrh-kē	second older brother
ch'ǜ-nién	last year	tà-hsüéh	college
pì-yèh	graduate		

I. English Translation:

Dean What are you looking at ? You seem so involved.

Li It is a picture.

Dean whose picture? It is your girl friends (picture), quick, let me look at it .

Li No, it is a family portrait.

Dean Let me see, who is this?

Li This is my father; this is my mother; that's my oldest brother, then my second older brother, then my younger sister.

Dean How old is your oldest brother?

Li He is twenty-three. Last year he graduated from college.

Dean O !

Supplementary Vocabulary:

ch'ē-huò	car accident	chiéh-hūn	to marry

II. Pattern Practice:

1. nǐ tsài k'àn-shém-me? k'àn-te nèm-me chuān-hsīn.
   nǐ tsài hsiěh shém-me, hsiěh-te nèm-me chuān-hsīn.
   nǐ tsài nièn shém-me, nièn-te nèm-me chuān-hsīn.
   nǐ tsài tsò shém-me. tsò-te nèm-me chuān-hsīn.

2. shih-pu-shih nǘ-p'éng-yu te, k'uài kěi wo k'an-k'an.
   nàr shih-pu-shih nǐ māma, k'uài ch'ǚ k'àn-k'an.
   nàr shih-pu-shih yǔ ch'ē-huò, wǒ-men k'uài ch'ǜ k'àn-k'an.

3. ch'ǜ-nién tà-hsüéh ts'ái pi-yèh.
   ch'ǜ-nién t'ā-men ts'ái chiéh-hūn.
   míng-nién wǒ ts'ái èrh-shih sui.
   hsia-ke yüèh hsüéh-hsiào ts'ái fàng-chià.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. shih-pu-shih nǔ-p'éng-yu-te hsiàng-p'iàr k'uài kěi wo k'àn-k'an.

   a pú-shih, shìh wǒ mèi-mei te.
   b. pú-shìh, shìh wǒ-te ī-wèi t'úng-hsüéh-te hsiàng-p'iàr.
   c. shìh-te, nǐ k'àn t'a hǎo-k'án pa.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nǐ tsài wár shém-me, wár-te nèm-me chuān-hsīn.

2. k'uài pǎ nǐ nǔ-p'éng-yu-te hsiàng-p'iàr kěi wo k'àn-k'an.

3. I am going to Taiwan next year.

4. Let me see, what this is ?

B. Make Sentences:

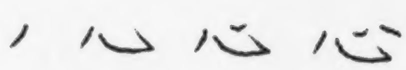
1. chuān-hsīn

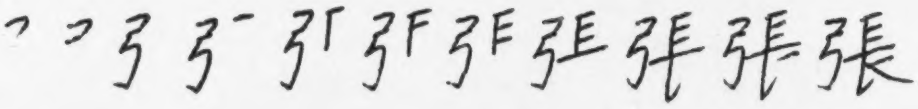
2. hsiàng-p'iàr

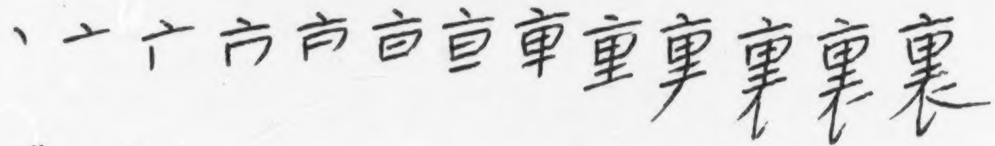
3. ch'ǜ-nién

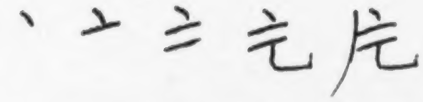
4. chīn-nién

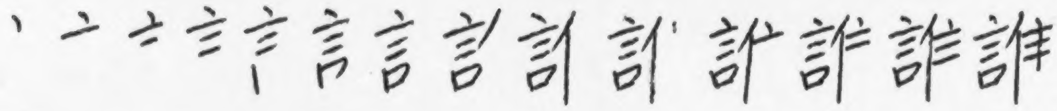
Practise the following characters:

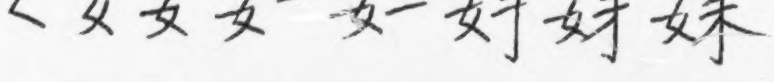
心

hsīn heart

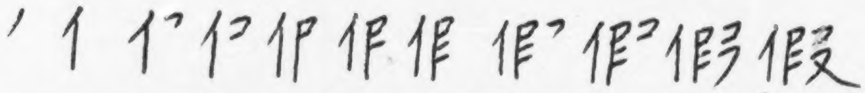
張

chāng c. for photo, picture

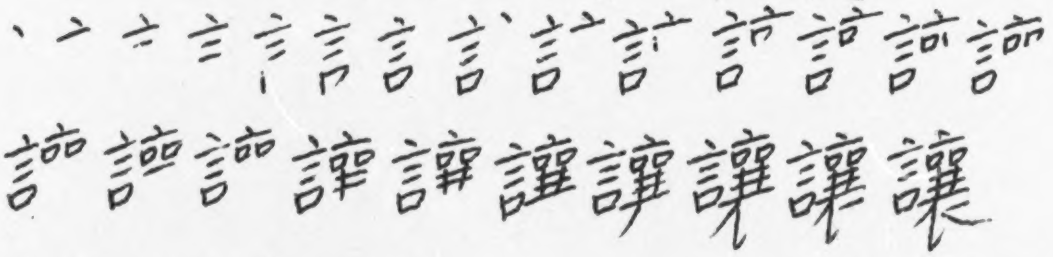
裏

lǐ in[illegible]

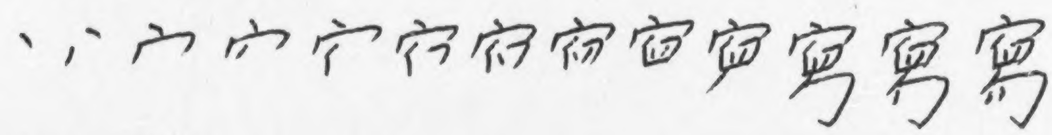
片

p'ièn
p'iàr hsiàng-p'iàr photo

誰

誰 **shéi who**

妹

mèi younger sister

假

chià vacation

讓

jàng to yield, let

寫

寫寫 **hsiěh to write**

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Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

張長 ; 裏里

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them.

hsīn-lǐ-hsüeh	psychology
k'āi-chāng	grand opening of a store
hsiěh-hsìn	write a letter
ch'ǐng-chia	take a leave of absence

IV. Radicals are important in location characters in a dictionary, what is the radical of the following groups of characters:

女 妹如媽好

tì-èrh-k'è

Dialogue:

Dean wŏ́ yŭ ī-ke wèn-t'í ì-chíh hsiǎng wèn ni.

Li nĭ chēn-shih hào-wèn, wèn pa.

Dean nĭ kē-ke tà-hsüéh tōu pì-yèh le, hái chù tsài chiā-li a !

Li tāng-ján-lou, t'ā hái méi chiéh-hūn ne.

Dean yào-shih chiéh-le hūn ne?

Li nà chiù pù ī-tìng le, yĕ́h-hsü chù tsài chiā li, yĕ́h-hsü chù tsài wài t'ou.

Dean wŏ t'īng-shuō chūng-kuo shìh tà-chiā-t'ing chìh-tù.

Li nà shih ts'úng-ch'ién. hsièn-tsài ch'à-pu-tō tōu-shih hsiăo-chiā-t'íng le.

Dean tà-chiā-t'íng yĕ́h mắn háo-wár te.

Li tà-chiā-t'íng yŭ́ hăo-ch'u, yĕ́h-yu huài-ch'u.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

ì-chíh	always	hào-wèn	fond of asking
chù	to dwell	chiéh-hūn	to marry
tà-chiā-t'íng	big family	chìh-tù	system
hăo-ch'u	advantages	huài-ch'ù	shortcoming, disadvantages
ts'úng-ch'ién	formerly	hsiăo-chiā-t'íng	small family

I. English Translation:

Dean	I have a question always want to ask you.
Li	You are really curious, go ahead and ask.
Dean	Your oldest brother has graduated from college, and still lives at home.
Li	Of course, he is not married yet.
Dean	What if he is married?
Li	That is not definite. Maybe he (and his wife) will live at home, maybe he will move out.
Dean	I understnad that China practices big family system.
Li	That was true before. Now there are mostly small families.
Dean	Big family are also a lot of fun.
Li	It has its advantages and disadvantages.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

k'ùngr	time	t'ài-t'ai	wife
chüéh-tìng	decide		

II. Pattern Practice:

1. wǒ yu ī-ke wèn-t'í ì-chíh hsiǎng wèn ni.
   wǒ yu ī-chièn shih ì-chíh hsiang pù t'ūng.
   wǒ yu ì-pěn shū ì-chíh hsiǎng nièn.
   wǒ ì-chíh hsiǎng ch'ü k'àn ni, k'ě-shih méi k'ùngr.

2. nǐ kē-ke tà-hsüéh tōu pì-yèh le, hái chù tsài chiā li ya.
   nǐ nem-me tà le, hái ch'ù tsài chiā-li ya.
   nǐ nèm-me tà le, hái hsǐ-huan ch'īh t'áng a.
   nǐ nem-me tà le, hái hsǐ-huan wár wá-wa ya.

3. yěh-hsü chù tsài chiā-li, yěh-hsü chù-tsài wài-t'ou.
   yěh-hsü nǐ tuì, yěh-hsü wǒ tuì.
   wǒ yěh-hsü lai, yěh-hsü pù lai.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. nǐ kē-ke chiéh-le-hūn hái ch'ù tsài chiā-li ma?

a. wǒ́ hsiǎng t'ā huì ch'ù tsài wài t'óu le.
b. nà tei k'àn t'ā t'ài-t'ai le.
c. pù-ī-tìng, nà yào t'ā tzù-chǐ chüéh-tìng le.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. wǒ ì-chíh tōu hsia̱ng ch'ü k'àn-k'an ni.

2. nǐ́ ǐ-ching ch'īh pǎo-le, hái ch'īh nèm-me tō.

3. Maybe he will come, maybe he won't.

4. Which family system do you prefer?

Make Sentences:

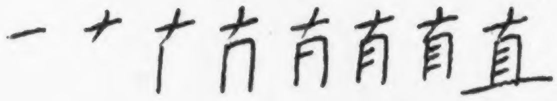
1. ì-chíh

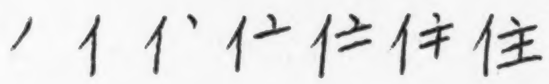
2. tōu---- hái

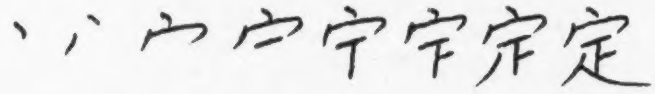
3. yě́h-hsü-----yě́h-hsü

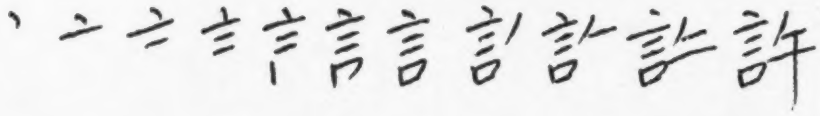
4. yǔ----yě́h yu---.

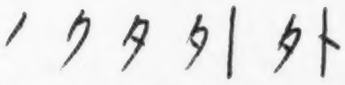
Practise the following characters:

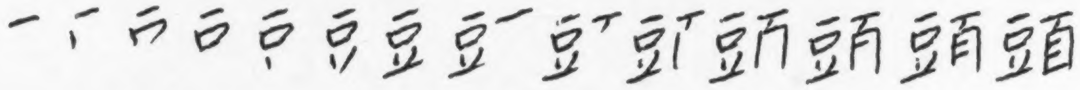
直  chih i-chih always

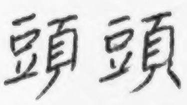
住  chù to dwell

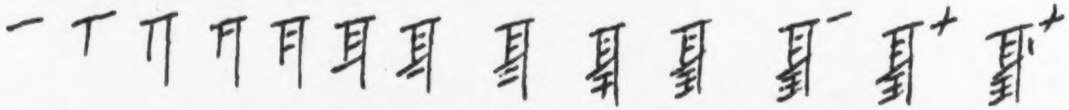
定  tìng i-tìng definite

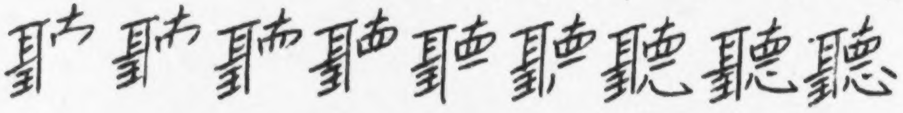
許  hsǔ yěh-hsǔ maybe

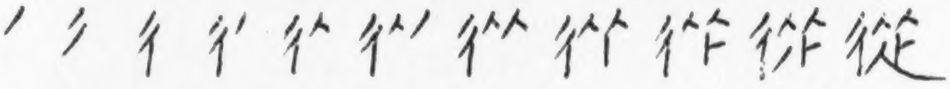
外  wài wài-tou outside

頭 

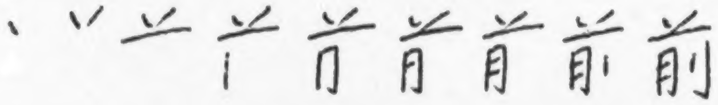
 t'óu wài-tou outside

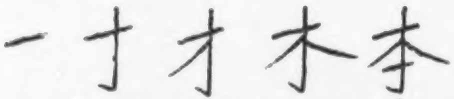
聽 

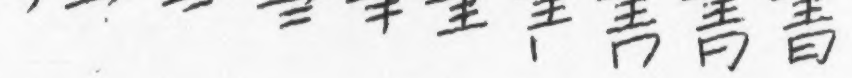
 t'īng t'īng-shuō hearsay

從 

ts'úng ts'úng-ch'ién formerly

前  ch'ién

本  pěn c. for books

書  shū book

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

直 目
住 主
李 季

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

hsǚ-tō	a great many
wài-kuo	foreign country
lǐ-t'ou	inside
t'ǐng-huà	obedient
ch'ién-t'ien	day before yesterday

IV. Count the number of the strokes besides the radical in the following characters:

言 許讓 誰謝課談請訴記說話

tì-sān-k'è

Dialogue:

Li wǒ èrh-kē chīn-nién chìn tà-hsüéh le.

Dean k'àn-yàng-tzu nǐ-men t'ái-wān chūng-hsüéh-sheng pì-yèh ǐ-hòu
tōu nièn tà-hsüéh, tuì ma?

Li pǎi-fēn-chīh-pā-shih ǐ-shàng-te hsüéh-sheng tōu hsiǎng nièn tà-hsüéh.

Dean nièn tà-hsüéh yào-pu-yào k'ǎo-shih?

Li yào, k'ǎo-shìh hái hěn nán ne.

Dean yào-shih k'ǎo-pú-shang, tsěm-me pàn ne?

Li nà yěh méi kuān-hsi, hsià-ì-nién tsài ch'úng-k'ǎo.

Dean kuài-pu-té t'ái-wān-te hsüéh-sheng tōu hěn yùng-kūng.

Li méi-fá-tzu a.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

k'àn-yàng-tzu	it looks like	pǎi-fēn-chīh-pā-shih	eighty percents
tsěm-me-pàn	what would one do	ch'úng-k'ǎo	take the test again
méi-kuān-hsi	that's all right	yùng-kūng	study hard

I. English Translation:

Li	My second older brother is entering college this year.
Dean	It looks like all of the Taiwan high school graduates go to college.
Li	More than 80% of the students want to go to college.
Dean	Is it necessary to take an examination to go to college?
Li	Yes, it is very difficult.
Dean	What would one do if he fails the test?
Li	That does not matter. One can take it again next year.
Dean	No wonder Taiwan students are so deligent.
Li	One can not help it.

II. Pattern Practice:

1. pǎi-fēn-chīh-pā-shih ǐ-shang-te hsüéh-sheng tōu hsiǎng niẹn tà-hsüéh.
   pǎi-fēn-chīh-liù-shih ǐ-shang-te jén tōu hsüǎn t'ā tsò tsǔng-t'ǔng.
   pǎi-fēn-chīh ch'ī-shih ǐ-shang-te hsüéh-sheng tōu chí-ké le.

2. yào-shih k'ǎo-pú-shàng, tsěm-me pàn ne?
   yào-shih pù chí-ke, tsěm-me pan ne?
   yào-shih nǐ pù-lái, wǒ tsěm-me pàn ne?

3. kuài-pu-te t'ái-wān-te hsüéh-sheng tōu hěn yùng-kūng.
   kuài-pu-té tà-chiā tōu lái le.
   kuài-pu-té nǐ-mèm-me p'àng.
   kuài-pu-té nǐ tsó-t'ien méi lái.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. nièn tà-hsüéh yào-pu-yào k'ǎo-shìh?

   a. yǔ-te kŭó-chiā yào, yǔ-te kuó-chiā pú yào.
   b. hǎo-hsiàng chūng-kuo yào měi-kuo pú-yào.
   c. tsài t'ái-wān ī-tìng yào k'ǎo-shìh.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. í-pàn ǐ-shang-te jén tōu lái le.

2. yào-shih k'ǎo-pú-shang míng-nién tsài k'ǎo.

3. It looks like he is going to win.

4. It is necessary to take a test.

B. Make Sentences:

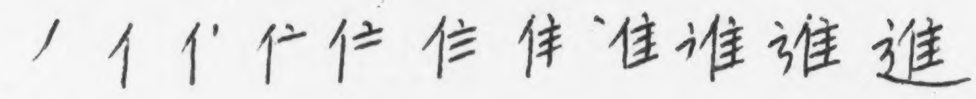
1. pì-yèh

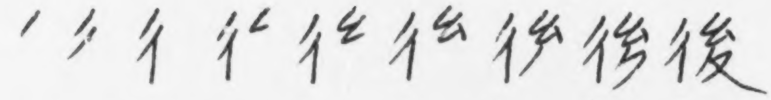
2. ǐ-hòu

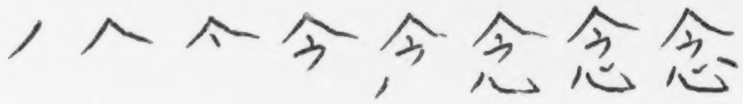
3. méi-kuān-hsi

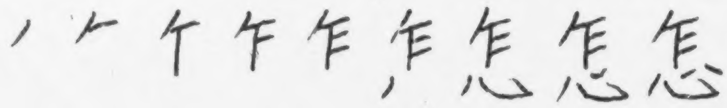
4. méi-fá-tzu

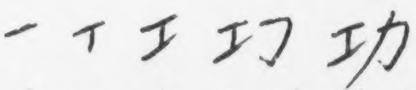
Practise the following characters:

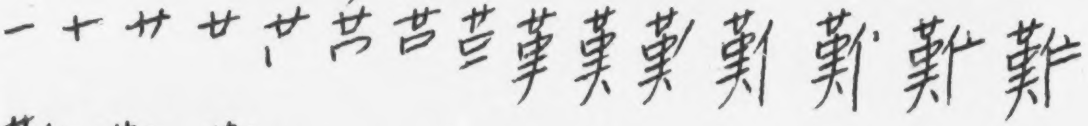
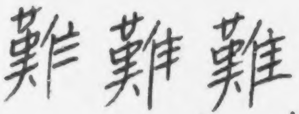
進  **chin to enter**

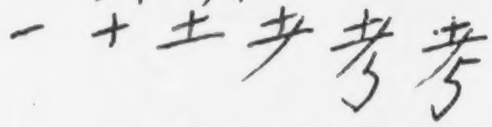
後  **hòu afterwards, behind**

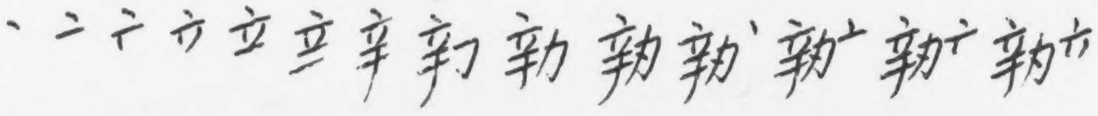
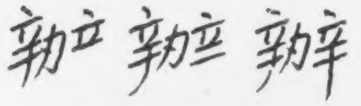
念  **nièn nièn-shū study**

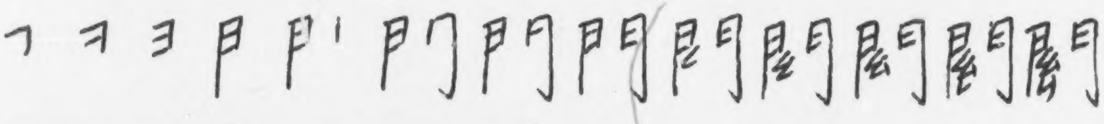
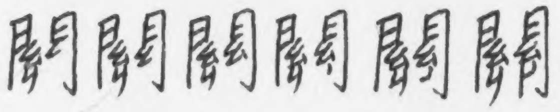
怎  **tsěm how? why? what?**
tsěm-me

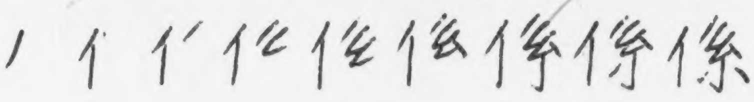
功  **kūng yùng-kūng study hard**

難 
 **nán difficult**

考  **k'ǎo to test**

辦 
 **pàn tsěm-me pàn what can one do**

關 
 **kuān to close**
kuān-hsì relationship

係  **hsì**

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. Distinguish the following pairs of characters by giving the pronunciation and meaning of each character:

考 老

III. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them:

hòu-t'ien	day after tomorrow
tsò-kūng-k'è	do home-work
nán-t'í	difficulty problem
huì-pàn-shih	efficient, talent in work
kuān-mén	close the door
kuan-hsīn	concerned

IV. From this lesson, notice one additional radical: 門
Count the number of strokes besides the radical.

關 間 開

tì-szù k'è

Dialogue:

Dean	nǐ-men tà-hsüéh-te hsüéh-fèi kuèi-pu-kuèi?
Li	pù-í-tìng, tà-kài shuō ch'í-lái, kūng-lì-te pǐ-chiào p'ién-i, szū-lì-te pǐ-chiào kuèi.
Dean	nǐ-men-te hsüéh-fèi shìh ts'úng nǎr lái te ne?
Li	ch'à-pu-tō tōu-shih pà-pa, mā-ma kěi-te.
Dean	nà nǐ-men tzù-chǐ chiù pú yùng tsò-shìh le.
Li	wǒ-men tō-pàn tōu tzù-chǐ chuàn lǐng-yùng ch'ién.
Dean	ch'ién tō-pu-tō?
Li	pù-tō, k'ě-shih kòu ch'ǐng nǚ p'éng-yu k'àn ch'ǎng tièn-yǐngr.
Dean	nà chiù hsǐng le.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

tà-kài-shuō-ch'í-lai	generally speaking		
kūng-lì	public	szū-lì	private
chuàn	to earn	tsò-shih	to work
tō-pàn	most	lǐng-yùng-ch'ién	pocket money

I. English Translation:

Dean	Is college tuition very high?
Li	That varies. Generally speaking, public institutions are less expensive than private institution.
Dean	Where do you people get your tuition?
Li	Most of it is provided by the parents.
Dean	Then you people don't have to work.
Li	Most of us work our own pocket money.
Déan	Is it a lot of money?
Li	Not much, but it is enough to take a girl friend for a movie.
Dean	That is good enough.

Supplementary:Vocabulary:

tùng-wù	animal	yŭ-hsiēh-jén	some people
ī-pù-fèn	part		

II. Pattern Practice:

1. Tà-kài shuō ch'ĭ-lái, kūng-lì-te pĭ-chiào p'ién-í.
   tà-kài shuō ch'ĭ-lái, mĕi-kuo-jén pĭ-chiào pái.
   tà-kài shuō ch'ĭ-lái, jén-pĭ tùng-wù ts'ūng-míng.

2. nĭ-men-te hsüéh-fei shih ts'úng năr lái-te ne?
   nĭ-te ch'ién shih ts'úng năr lái te ne?
   nĭ-te p'éng-yu shih ts'úng năr lái-te ne?

3. wŏ-men tō-pàn tōu tzù-chĭ chuàn lĭng-yùng-ch'ién.
   mĕi-kuo tà-hsüéh-sheng tō-pàn tōu tzù-chĭ chuàn hsüéh-fei.
   yŭ hsiēh-jén pú yùng tzù-chĭ chuan lĭng-yùng-ch'ién.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. nǐ-te hsüéh-fei shih ts'úng nǎr lái-te ne?

   a. shih wǒ pà-pa kěi wo te.
   b. wǒ pà-pa kěi wo ī-pù fèn, wǒ tzù-chǐ chuàn ī-pù fèn.
   c. wǒ tzù-chǐ chuàn te ya.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. nǐ chèi-chièn ī-fu kuèi-pu-kuèi?

2. tà-kài shuō ch'ǐ-lái, t'ā hěn yùng-kūng.

3. I earn my own pocket money.

4. Most of us study hard.

B. Make Sentences:

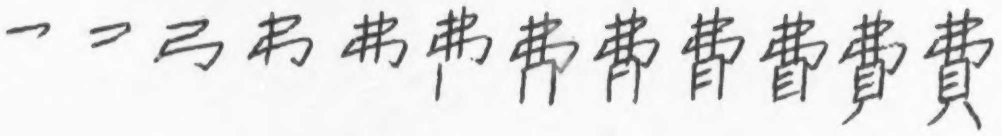
1. tà-kài-shuō-ch'ǐ-lái

2. chuàn

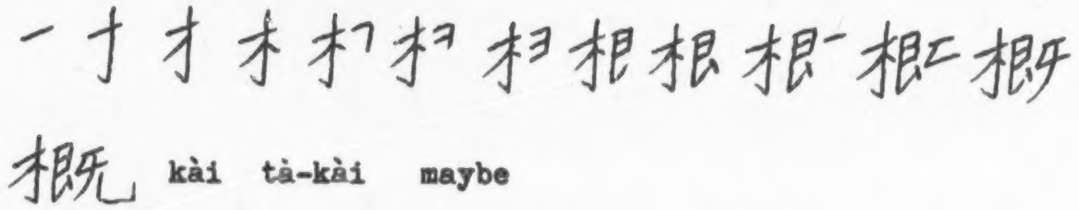
3.-----ts'úng nǎr lái te

4. tsù-chǐ

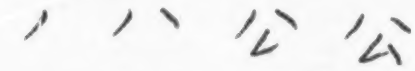
Practise the following characters:

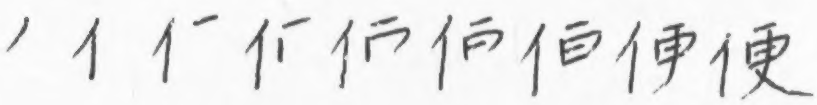
費 

fèi hsüéh-fèi tuition

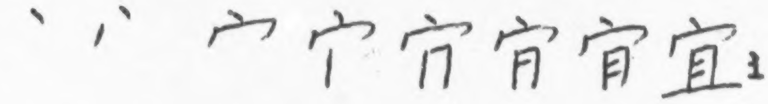
概 

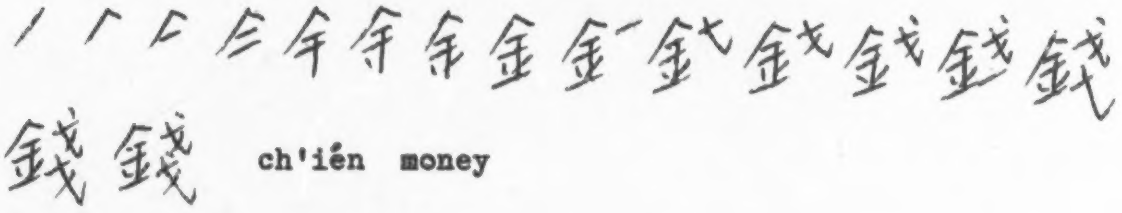
kài tà-kài maybe

公  **kūng kung-lì public**

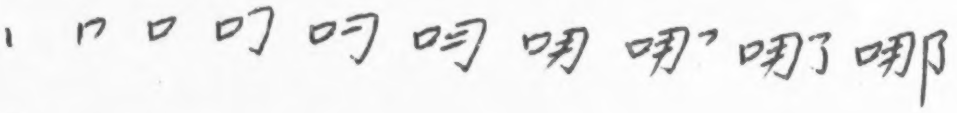
便 

p'ién p'ién-í cheap piѐn fāng-pien convenient

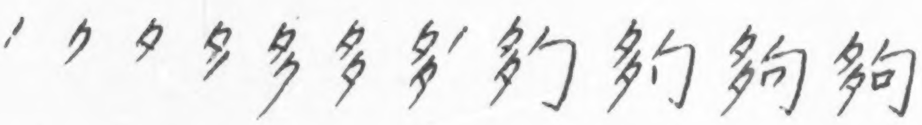
宜  **í p'ién-í cheap**

錢 

ch'ién money

哪 

nǎ a final particle

夠 

kòu enough

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. From this lesson, notice the additional radical: 貝

Count the strokes of which character besides the radical.

費 賣 買

III. Circle the radicals:

概 便宜 哪 進 後 念 得 泥 忙

tì-wǔ-k'è

Dialogue:

Mary	chēn hsiǎng-pu-tào nǐ hái huì tsò chūng-kuo ts'ài.
Li	nǐ hsiēn ch'áng-ch'ang k'àn.
Mary	chēn-shih t'ài hǎo-ch'īh-le. chèi-shih shém-me ya?
Li	chì-shih chá-chī, nà-shih k'ǎo-yā.
Mary	hǎo-chí-le. chè húng-húng-te shih shém-me ya?
Li	chè-shih ch'ā-shāo.
Mary	chèi-ke wǒ ch'īh-kuo, chiào egg-roll.
Li	chūng-kuó-huà chiào ch'ūn-chǘar.
Mary	nǐ chēn liǎo-pù-ch'ǐ, chēn néng-kan.
Li	ha, ha, pú-shih wǒ liǎo-pù-ch'ǐ, shìh kuǎn-tzu liǎo-pù-ch'ǐ.
Mary	wǒ shòu-p'ièn le, yüán-lai nǐ tào kuǎn-tzu ch'ù mǎi te ya.

Vocabulary:

A. Active Vocabulary:

ch'áng-ch'ang	to taste	hsiǎng -pú-tào	can't imagine
chá-chī	Fried chicken	k'ǎo-yā	roast duck
ch'ā-shāo	roast pork	néng-kan	very capable
shòu-p'ièn	to be taken in, be deceived		

I. English Translation:

Mary I just didn't think you can cook. Chinese food.

Li You try (taste) it first.

Mary It is very delicious. What is this?

Li This is fried chicken, that is roast duck.

Mary Very good, what is the red thing?

Li That is roast pork.

Mary I have eaten this before, the egg-roll.

Li It is called ch'ūn-chüar in Chinese.

Mary You are really great, very capable.

Li Ha, ha, it is not I who is great; it's the restaurant that's great.

Mary I am deceived, so you bought these from a restaurant.

Supplementary Vocabulary:

ts'uò	mistake	k'ěn	willing to
p'ièn-tzu	seindler	ch'ǎo-mièn	fried noodles

II. Pattern Practice:

1. chēn hsiǎng-pú-tào nǐ hái huì tsò chūng-kuo-ts'ài.
   chēn hsiǎng-pú-tào wǒ hái huì k'ǎo tì-ī.
   chēn hsiǎng-pú-tào t'ā huì yíng.

2. pú-shih wǒ liǎo-pù-ch'ǐ, shìh kuǎn-tzu liǎo-pu-ch'ǐ.
   pú-shih wǒ-te ts'uòr, shìh t'ā-te ts'uòr.
   pú-shih wǒ pù k'ěn, shih wǒ pà-pa pù k'ěn.

3. wǒ shòu-p'ièn le, yüán-lái nǐ tào kuǎn-tzu ch'ü mǎi-te ya.
   wǒ shòu-p'ièn le, yüán-lái t'ā shih ke p'ièn-tzu.
   wǒ shòu-p'ièn le, yüán-lái pú-shih nǐ tzù-chǐ tsò-te.

III. Answer the following question in different ways:

1. nĭ tsuì hsĭ-huan ch'īh shém-me chūng-kuo ts'ài?

   a. wŏ tsuì hsĭ-huan ch'īh ch'ăo-mièn.
   b. wŏ tsuì hsĭ-huan ch'īh k'ăo-yā.
   c. wŏ tsuì hsĭ-huan ch'īh chūng-kuo tiĕn-hsīn.

IV. Homework:

A. Here is a puzzle for you to solve at home:

1. chēn hsiăng pú-tào nĭ hsĭ-huan ch'īh chūng-kuo fàn.

2. pú-shih wŏ p'ièn ni, shìh nĭ p'ièn wo.

3. Why do you taste it first.

4. Chinese food is really delicious.

A. Make Sentences:

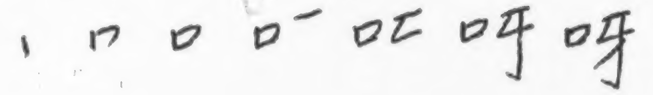
1. ch'áng-ch'ang

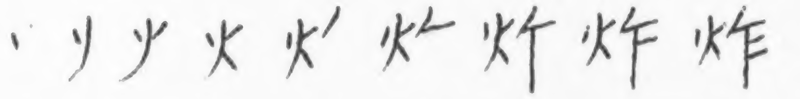
2. shòu-p'ièn

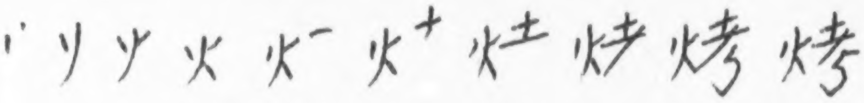
3. néng-kan

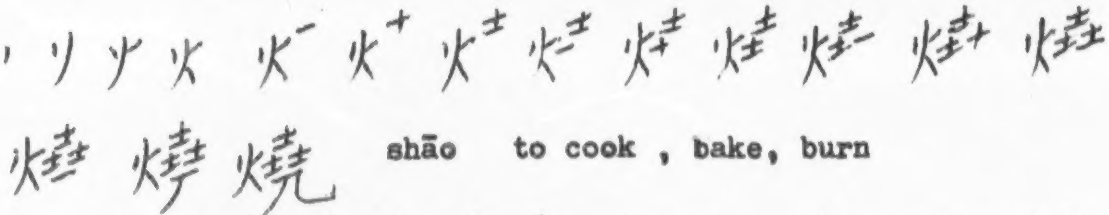
4, hăo-chī le

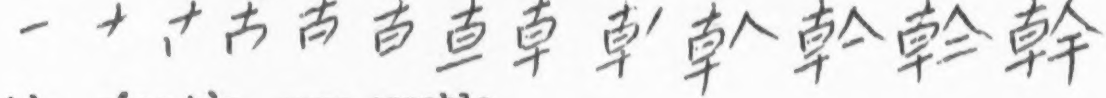
Practise the following characters:

呀  ya a final particle

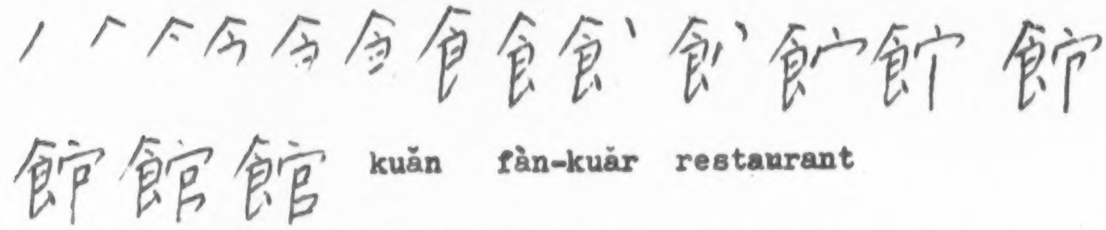
炸  chá to fry

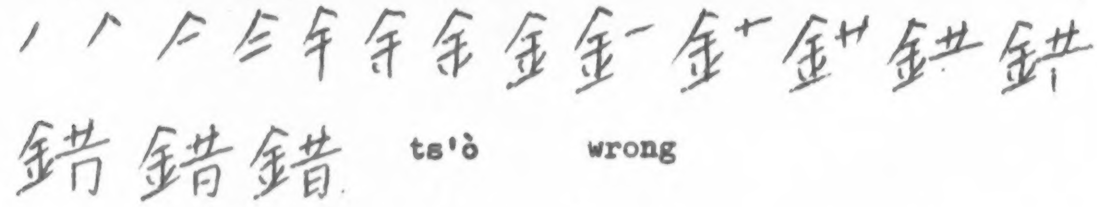
烤  k'ǎo to roast, bake

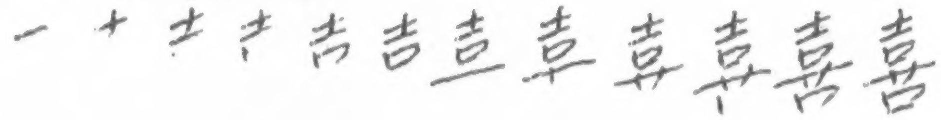
燒  shāo to cook , bake, burn

幹 

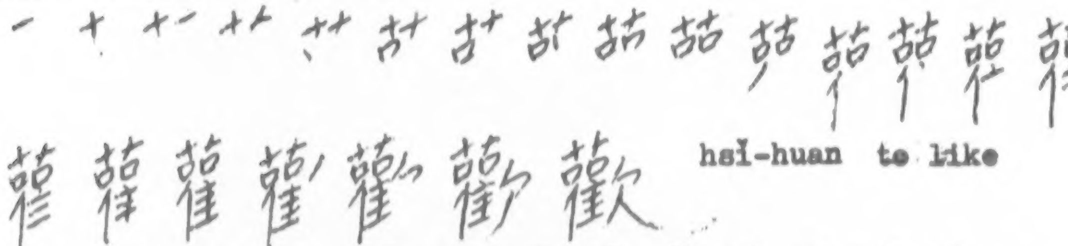
kàn néng-kàn very capable

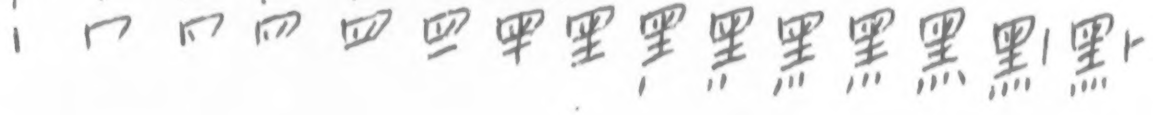
館  kuǎn fàn-kuǎr restaurant

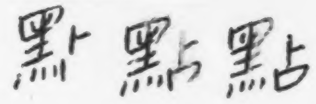
錯  ts'ò wrong

喜 

hsǐ hsi-huan to like

歡  hsī-huan to like

點 

 tiĕn point ì-tiăr a little

Homework:

I. Rewrite the dialogue, substituting with Chinese characters wherever possible.

II. The following are some useful compounds which have not yet been presented to you but they are made up with the characters you have had. Write them out and learn them.

fā-shao	have fever
chá-yü	fried fish
ts'ò-tzù	wrong character
tien-hsin	snack

III. Circle the Radicals:

炸 怪 從 條 第
熱 和 抱 買 開

Do the radicals occur in the same position?

SECOND YEAR VOCABULARY

A, CH

ài	love	Page 23
chá-chī	fried chicken	123
ch'ā-shāo	roast pork	123
ch'à-pu-tō	almost	1
chān-shēn-tsung-t'ǔng	President Johnson	30
ch'ǎng	c. for ball-game, moive, show	15
ch'ǎng-ch'ang	to taste	123
ch'áng-chiāng	Yangtz River	91
ch'áng	long	1
chǎo	look for, find	25
ch'ǎo-fàn	fried rice	16
ch'ǎo-mièn	fried noodles	124
chēn-chèng	real, genuine	64
ch'ē-huò	car accident	104
chēng-yüèh	the first lunar month of the year	64
chèng-chih	political	43
ch'éng-nién	of age	35
chèng-tang	political party	30
ch'éng-nién	of age	25
cheng-tāng	correct, right, wholesome	10
chí-li-te-huà	lucky words	53
chí-li	lucky	53
chiǎo-tzu	a kind of dumplings with meat and vegetable filling	53
chì	to mail	69
chiāo-fèi	pay fee	86
ch'iáng-shang	on the wall	81
chieh-k'ǒu	excuse	65
ch'iēn	thousand	76
ch'īh-yā-yü-jòu	chicken, duck, fish and meat	53
chìh-tù	system	108
ch'īh	eat	53
chīng-shen	vitality, emergy	49
chǐ-tz'ù	how many times?	43
chǐ-nién	how many years?	43
chī-huì	chance, opportunity	25
chiǔ	long time	15
ch'īh-fàn	eat rice, or meal	15
chiěn-tān	simple	11
ch'īng-nién-jén	youth	10
ch'í-má	horse riding	6
chì-hsìng	memory	6
chì-te	remember	6
ch'iū-t'ien	autumn	2
chiǔ	wine, liquor	26
chiéh-hūn	to marry	104

chōu-mò	weekend	Page 128
ch'uān	wear	58
chūng-kuó-t'ūng	expert on China	96
ch'úng-k'ǎo	to take the test again	113
chūng-pù	central part	86
chūng chiàr	betweem, amcng, middle	81
chún-chiěh	pure, purity	59
ch'ú-hsī	New Year's eve	48
chǔ-hsí	chairman, presidnet	40
chǔ-chang	opinion	35
ch'ū	pay	10
ch'ú-le ǐ-wài	except, besides	6
ch'ūn-t'ien	spring	2
chüéh-te	feel	1
chuān-hsīn	to concentrate, concentration	103
ch'ü-nién	last year	103
chuàn	to earn	118
èrh-kē	second older brother	103

F

fàn-kuǎr (kuǎn-tzu)	restaurant	15
fàn	meal	53
fàng-p'ào	shoot, fire-crackers	64
fā-míng	invent invention	96
fēng	c. for letters	70
fù-kuèi-mǎn-t'áng	overflowing with wealth and honors	53

H

hái-shih	still	76
hán-fú-jui	Hubert Humphrey	35
hǎo-ch'ù	advantage	108
hǎo-hsiàng	it seems	30
hsī-wang	wish, hope	1
hsiǎo-ch'í	stingy	77
hsià-huí	next time	1
hsiǎng-pú-tào	can't imagine	123
hsià-t'ien	summer	128
hsiǎu-chiā-t'íng	small family	108
hsiàng-p'iàr	photo, picture	103
hsiǎng-shòu	enjoy life	69
hsién	salty	87
hsi	letters	70
hsī-pù	west part	86
hsǐ	wash	26
hsīn-luàn	heart messed up	128
hsīn-nién	New Year day	48
hsiang-chiā	homesick	48
hsīn-li	in the heart, in the mind	48

hsiǎng	to miss	Page 48
hsiāng-szū-pìng	lovesickness	48
hsüǎn-chü	elect, election	39
hsüǎn-chü-ch'üán	suffrage	35
hsüéh-fèi	tuition	86
huáng	yellow	91
huáng-ní	mud	91
huáng-hé	Yellow River	91
huài-ch'u	disadvantage, shortcoming	108
huā	spend	10
huā-tēng	lantern decorated with colored designs	69
huí-tá	answer	76
huó-tùng	activity	6
húng	red	53

I, J

ì-chièn	opinion	36
ì-pǎ	a bunch of	70
í-pù-fèn	part	119
í-tìng	definitely	15
jè	hot	1
jè-kǒu	hot dog	15
jè-nào	exciting	39
jén-shān-jén-hǎi	a huge crowd	69
jén-k'ǒu	population	81

k

kāi-tǎ	should be spank, hit	76
k'āi-hsüéh	start school	1
k'āi-wán-hsiào	crack a joke	15
kàn-shém-me	do what?	1
k'àn-yàng-tzu	it looks like	113
kāo-hsìng	happy	k5
k'ǎo-yā	roast duck	123
kè-chūng-kè-yàngr	various kinds	69
keng	more	20
k'ě-pu-shih ma	isn't that right	15
k'ě-k'ǒu-k'ě-lè	coca cola	15
k'ěn	willing to	124
kuài-pu-te	no wonder that	15
kuǎn-tzu	restaurant	53
kuěi	ghost	64
kūng-lì	public	118
kùng-hé-tǫng	Republican Party	30
kúo-mín-tǎng	National Party	30
kūng-hsǐ-fā-ts'ái	wishing you a happy and properous new year	48
kuò-nién	New Year period	53

L

làng-fèi	extravagant	Page 20
lièn-hsi	practise	25
liěn-sè	facial colour, expression	48
lì-shǐh	hsitory	76
lǐ-wù	gift, present	58
liǎo-pù-ch'ǐ	great	81
líng-yùng-chién	pocket money	118
lù-yíng	camping	6

M, N

měi-kuān-hsi	that's all right	113
mèng	dream	128
mièn	noodles	16
mín-chǔ-tǎng	Democratic Party	30
míng-tzu	names	91
nán	difficult	76
nán-shuō	difficult to say	11
néng-kan	very capable	123
ní-k'è-shēn	Richard Nixon	35
nién-kāo	cakes made of glutinous rice eaten at Chinese New Year	53

P

pǎi	hundred	76
pàn-t'ien	a long time (half a day)	15
pài-nién	new year congratualations	58
pái-t'ien	day time	69
pǎi-fèn-chīh-pā-shíh	eighty percents	113
p'án-tzu	plate	16
pàng-chí-le	wonderful	6
pěi-pù	northern part	86
pěi-fāng-jén	the people of northern China	53
p'éng-yu	friend	15
pièn-lùn	debate	35
pǐ-tz'ǔ, pǐ-tz'ǔ	both are the same	91
pì-yèh	graduate	103
p'ièn-tzu	seindler	124
piéh-k'è-ch'ì	please go ahead	10
p'íng-yüán	a plain, flat land	86
pù-té-liǎo	that is great	81
pù-kuǎn-tó-ch'áng	no mattle how long	1
pú-kuo	but	15

S

sàn-pù	to t$\overset{a}{a}$ke a walk	Page	20
sān-pǎi-pā-shíh-tō-wàn	three million eight hundred		81
fāng-yǐng lǐ	thousand plus square miles		
shān-tì	(mountain area) hill country		86
shài-hēi-le	tanned(due to sunlight)		20
shàng-huí	last time		6
shǎ-kuā	fool		128
shěng	a province, state		39
shēng-pìng	(be) sick		48
shēng-yīn	voice		64
shèng-tàn-chiéh	Christmas		58
shìh	try		82
shòu-p'ièn	to be taken in, be deceived		123
shuō-lai-huà-ch'âng	it is a long story		10
shuì	sleep		128
shuì	sleep		48
shǔ-chià	summer vacation		1
sh$\overset{u}{ō}$-lai-huà-ch'ǎng	it is a long story		1
shǔ-chià	summer vacation		6
shū-fu	comfortable		48
suàn	to count		76
suàn	to count		81
sū-sān	Susan		15
suí-pièn	at your convenience		96
sùng	send, give		7
sùng	send, give		69
szù-fēn-chīh-ī	one quarter		81
sz$\underset{u}{\breve{}}$-lì	private		118

T

tā-ying	promise	6
tà-hsüéh-sheng	college student	15
tà-kài-shuō -chi-lai	generally speaking	118
tà-ke	eldest brother	76
tà-chiā-t'íng	big family	108
tà-kài	perhaps	76
tà-kài	perhaps	44
tà-hsüéh	college	103
tài-piǎo	represent,representative	58
tài-piǎo	representative	39
t'án	talk, discuss	35
t'án-t'an	talk about, discuss	86
tǎng	a party	30
tào-ch'u	everywhere	25
t'$\underset{ao}{\breve{}}$-yèn	boresome	20

tào-tǐ tsěm-me-yàng	what are the facts of the matter	10
té-le	get	
tēng-shān	hiking	
těng-těng	etcetera	96
tēng-chiéhr	Lantern Festival on the 15th of the 1st lunar month	64
těng	wait	128
tì-fang	places, points	43
tì-t'ú	a map	81
tiàn-yǐngr	movie	86
t'iáo	c. for river	91
tièn-yǐngr	movie	15
t'iēh	to paste, stick on	53
t'ién	sweet	54
t'iēh	paste, stick on	58
tièn-huà	telephone	11
tièn-yǐngr	movie	2
tō-pàn	mostly	69
t'óu-fa	hair(on the head)	87
t'óu-piào	cast a vote, ballot	43
tō-pàn	most	118
tō-shǎo	how many, how much	10
ts'ài	food, dishes	53
ts'āi	guess	81
tsàn-ch'éng	agree(with)	35
tsāng	dirty	91
tsǎo-shang	in the morning	58
tsào-chǐh	manufacturing of paper	96
tsào-szū	manufacturing of silk	96
tsěm-me-pàn	what would one do?	113
tsò-yèh	home work	6
tsò-shih	to work	118
ts ó-t'ien	yesterday	128
ts'ūng-ming	smart	91
tsǔng-t'ǔng	president of a country	25
ts'uò	mistake	124
ts'úng-ch'ién	formely	108
tsǔ-hsiēn	ancestors	58
tsǔng-t'ǔng	president of a country	30
t'uán-yüán	full as the moon, here means family reunion	48
tùng-wù	animal	119
t'úng-i	agree (with)	36
tùn	c. of meal	20
tz'ú-ch'ì	chinaware	96
tzù-chǐ	oneself	10

W,Y

wàn	ten thousand	81
wǎn	bowl	16
wàng-chi	forget	10
wèn t'í	question, problem	35
wèn-t'í	question	10
yàngr-yàngr	everything	97
yào-pù-jén	otherwise	96
yà-chōu	Asia	81
ya-suì-ch'ién	cash wrapped in red paper given to children on New Year's Eve for good luck and longevity	58
yén-sè	color	44
yěh-hsǔ	maybe	1
yén-chùng	serious	76
yín-háng	a bank	83
yīn-wèi	because	128
yǔ-tào-lǐ	reasonable	96
yüán-lái-jú-tz'ǔ	is that so!	58
yüán-hsao	small round dumplings make of sweet rice-flour with filling eaten on the 15th of the 1st lunar month	69
yǔ hsìng-ch'ü	interested	39
yú...hsüǎn-te	elected by	39
yüán-lai-jú-tz'ǔ	oh, is that so/	25
yüèh-nán	Vietnam	35
yǔ-shìh-ma?	Is there anything I can do for you	25
yüèh-lai-yüèh...	more and more	20
yüèh-huì	date	15
yü-lò	entertaimnent	10
yǔ tèm-me huí-shìh	is that right	10
yǔ-hsieh-jén	some people	119
yün-ch'i-t'ài-hǎo	really lucky	10
yú-yǔng	swimming	6
yùng-kūng	to study hard	113

Second Year Chinese Characters

a	啊	a final particle	79
ch'à	差	ch'à- pu-tō:almost	42
châ	炸	to fry	126
ch'ǎng	場	c. for movie,ball-game	89
ch'âng	長	long	4
chāng	張	c. for photo, picture	106
chèng	政	chèng-fǔ:government	46
ch'êng	成	ch'êng-kung:succeed tsàn-ch'êng:agree	38
che	着		61
chǐ	幾	few, how many	28
chì	記	remember	9
chî	極	extremely	131
chī	雞	chicken	56
chì	寄	mail	72
chiā	家	home	13
chiāo	交	to hand to	89
a chià	假	vacation	106
chiāng	江	a large rive	94
chiēn	千	thousand	79
ch'iên	錢	money	121
chìn	進	to enter	116
chǐh	之	subordinating particle(literary)	84
ch'ǐh	吃	eat	18
ch'ing	青	green, blue, black	18
ch'ǐng	請	invite, pleas	18
chiù	就	then	42
chiēn	間	between, a space, c. for room	84
chīng	經	ǐ-chīng:already	99

chíh	直	ì-chíh:always	111
chién	前		111
ch'uan	穿	wear	61
ch'ù	處	a place	6[illegible]
chŭng	種	a kind, or sort	72
chù	住	to dwell	111
chŭ	主		33
ch'ú	除	ch'ú-hsǐ: New-Year's eve	51

F,H

fa	發	fa-míng:invent	99
fàn	飯	rice, meal	56
fàng	放	shot, put	67
fèi	費	hsüeh-fèi:tuition	121
fen	分	divide	84
fú	服	shū-fu:comfortable	51
hái	還	still	9
hào	號	number, day of the month	46
hăi	海	sea	72
hé	和	kùng-hé:republican	33
hei	黑	black	23
hĕn	很	very	9
hé	河	river	94
hòu	後	afterwards, behind	116
hsin	新	new	61

hsiăng	享	enjoy	72
hsīeh	些	some, several	89
hsièh	謝	thank	89
hsĭ	喜	hsĭ-huan: to like	126
hsüéh	學	hsüé-hsiao:school	131
hsiào	校	hsüeh-hsiao:school	131
hsì	係	kuān-hsì:relationship	116
hsiăo	小	small	13
hsì, hsĭ	夕	ch'ū-hsĭ:New-Year's eve	51
hsiàng	像	hsiàng-p'ièrh:photograph	33
hsīn	心	heart	106
hsiĕh	寫	to write	106
hsǚ	許	yĕh-hsü:maybe	111
húang	黃	yellow	94
huā	花	flowers	13
hsĭ-huan	歡	to like	126
huà	話	speech	4
huì	會	know how to	18
húi	回	return	4
húng	紅	red	56
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I

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í	宜	p'ién-ì:cheap	121
ī	衣	clothes	61

J, K, L

jàng	讓	yield, let	106
jè	熱	hot	42
jòu	肉	meat, flesh	56
jú	如	like, if, as	61
kàn	幹	nêng-kàn very capable	126
kài	槪 (概)	tà-kài:maybe	121
k'ào	烤	to roast, bake	126
k'ǎo	考	to test	116
kāo	高	high	18
kēn	跟	follow, and	9
k'è	客	guest	14
kè	各	each, every	14
kèng	更	more, -er	23
kěi	給	give	28
kē	哥	elder brother	79
k'è	課	lesson	79
kòu	夠	enough	121
kuǎn	館	fàn-kuǎr:restaurant	126
kūng	公	kūng-lǐ:public	121
kūng	功	yùng-kūng:study hard	116
kuān	關	kuān-hsi:relationship	116
kuó	國	country	13
kùng	共		33
kuò	過	to pass time	89

lǎo	老	old	79
lǐ	裏	in	106
lǐ	理	yǔ-tào-lǐ:reasonable	100
lǐ	里	mile	84
lǐ	禮	good manner, ceremony	61

M,N

mā	媽	mother	56
máng	忙	busy	99
mèi	妹	younger sister	106
mín	民		33
míng	名	first name	94
nǎ	哪	a final particle	121
nán	難	difficult	116
nán	南	south	38
ná	拿	take, bring	72
nào	鬧	make noise jè-nào:exciting	67
ne	呢	final particle	51
néng	能	can	28
nìen	念	niàn-shū:study	116
nién	年	year	28
ní	泥	mud	94

P

p'à	怕	be afraid of	67
p'aí	白	white	72
pǎi pǎi	百	hundred	79
pài	拜	wordship	61
pàn	辦	tsěm-me pàn:what can one do	116
pàn	半	half	18
p'ào	炮	firecracker	67
pěi	北	north	89
pěn	本	c. for books	111
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pìng	病	sick	51
pù	部	a division	89
pù	步	steps	23

S

shāo	燒	to cook, bake, burn	126
shǎo	少	few	13
shān	山	mountain	89
shé-me	什（甚）	what	4
shé	舌	tongue	13
shēng	聲	sound, voice	67

sh'éi	誰	who	106
suì	歲	year old	28
shĭ	水	water	94
shìh	事	affair, business	9
shòu	受	hsiǎng-shòu:enjoy shòu:receive	72
shuō	說	speak	4
shū	書	book	111
shùi	睡	sleep	51
shū-fu	舒	comfortable	51
sŏ	所	sŏ́-ĭ:therefore	94
suàn	算	calculate	84
suí	隨	suí-pièn:at (your) convenience	99
sùng	訴	kào-sung:tell	9
sùng	送	sent, give	72
szū	思	ì-szū:meaning yŭ-ì-szu:interesting	33

T

tài-(piăo)	代（表）	representative	42
t'án	談	talk	38
tào	道	yŭ-tào-lĭ:reasonable	99
té	得	get, attain pù-té-liăo:great	84
těng	等	wait, těng-těng: etc.	18
teng	燈	light	67

tǐ	底	bottom, tào-tǐ:to the bottom	48
tì	地	ground	46
tì	第	an order	79
tì	弟	younger brother	79
t'í	題	wèn-t'í:question,problem	99
t'iào	條	c. for river	94
tiěn	點	point, ì-tiǎr: a little	126
[illegible] tièn	電	electricity tièn-yǐngr:movie	38
tìng	定	í-tìng:definite	111
t'íng	聽	t'íng-shūo:heard	111
t'óu	頭	wài-tóu:outside	111
tōu	都	all, the whold	89
ts'ài	菜	vegetable, dishes	56
tsài	再	again	14
tsǎo	早	early	61
tsěn	怎	tsěm-me:how? why? what?	116
tsò	做	do	38
ts'ò	錯	wrong	126
tsó	昨	tsó-t'ien:yesterday	131
tsuì	最	most	51
ts'ūng	聰	ts'ūng-míng:smart, intelligent	94
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tuì	對	correct	33
t'ūng	通	chūng-kuó-hūng:expert on China	99
tz'ù	次	time(s)	42
tz'ǔ	此	this here	61

W,Y

wài	外	wài-tou:outside	111
wán	完	finish	4
wán	玩	to play	4
wǎn	晚	late, wǎn-shang: evening	131
wǔ	五	five	46
ya	呀	a final particle	126
yā	鴨	duck	56
yàng	樣	kind(s)	28
yèn	夜	night	99
yīn	音	sound	67
yīng	英	yīng-lǐ:England mile	84
yǐng	影	tièn-yǐngr: movie	89
yú	由	from	42
yü	魚	fish	56
yùng	用	use	61

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